

DAILY METAL REPORTER

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**JUNE
1955**

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Two LINE Editorials

The Department of Agriculture is worried over what to do about the growing problem of increasing farm surpluses. Would it be too simple to suggest that the problem could be solved by not raising so much?

Tito says there are "numerous reasons" for not accepting Russia's offer of friendship, and asks \$500,000,000 indemnity. In other words, there are just an even half-billion reasons.

A British prediction that there will be "a series of disasters" is dismissed by one editor as "a pessimist's nightmare." A genuine pessimist, however, wouldn't admit that the world will last until 1958.

Mr. Hoover says the suggestions of his Commission would save the Government \$13,000,000,000. But can he find anybody in Washington who is interested in saving \$13,000,000,000?

A textile journal reports a "bull market in bathing suits." But aren't they more interested in the bare market?

A Congressman's idea of doing something for everybody is to vote a \$10,000 salary increase for himself and a \$20 tax cut for his constituents.

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Washington Report



June 13, 1955

TWO bills and a resolution of particular interest to the metal industry received Congressional approval during the month in review. Aluminum also shared the spotlight while lead and zinc continued to make stockpiling news.

Both of the measures approved by Congress have been signed into law by President Eisenhower. The first continues through June 30, 1956, the present suspension of the 2.00c-a-pound import duty on copper. The suspension would be revoked if the average price of copper goes below 24.00c a pound in any calendar month. The second extends for one year, also until June 30, 1956, the suspension of import duties on metal scrap except lead and zinc scrap. Import duties will be suspended on the following types of metal scrap: aluminum, brass, nickel, tin, magnesium, and iron and steel.

Approval by the House on June 7 of a resolution previously passed by the Senate will keep the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Texas, operating for another year, until June 30, 1956. The smelter had been scheduled to close down on June 30 of this year.

Copper Allocations

The Department of Commerce on May 31 announced that it will no longer supervise the distribution of copper sold to industry from the Defense Production Act inventory or from scheduled deliveries to the Government under the stockpiling and DPA acts. Consumers of refined copper may negotiate directly with suppliers of the diverted copper to meet their needs for the metal and it will no longer be necessary for consumer's to submit applications to the Commerce Department to share in the available supplies.

Ask Gov't Aid For Aluminum

Anticipating a continued strong demand for aluminum products in the second half of 1955, the Prime Aluminum Products Industry Advisory Committee at a meeting on June 2 with the Business and Defense Services Administration, appealed for Government assistance to assure an adequate supply of aluminum for the industry.

The committee, without dissent, made the following recommendations: 1—that the Government make no call for aluminum for stockpiling in the third quarter; 2—that exports of aluminum scrap be limited to 1,000,000 pounds per month and, 3—that shipments for Government account due to be made by August 31 be extended until the end of October.

Meanwhile, Rep. Sidney R. Yates

(Dem., Ill.), chairman of a House Small Business subcommittee that has been investigating the manner in which the Big Three (Aluminum Company of America, Reynolds Metals Co. and Kaiser Aluminum) have been distributing new aluminum to small non-integrated fabricators, charged that Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks with "callous and off-hand" dismissal of the needs of small aluminum fabricators for a share of the aluminum deliveries diverted to commercial use from Government stockpile schedules because of the shortage of the metal.

Rep. Yates said that his committee has asked the Big Three primary aluminum producers to furnish advance information on the pattern of distribution to be followed in distributing future supplies diverted from stockpile use.

House Aluminum Hearings

At the hearings conducted by Mr. Yates' committee, spokesmen for the primary producers said that their companies are supplying aluminum pig to non-integrated fabricators in excess of contractual commitments with Government agencies. One industry spokesman stated that a contributing factor to the present tight aluminum supply situation was the "greatly increased exportation and decreased importation of scrap aluminum."

At the conclusion of the first part of the hearings, the Yates' group recommended: 1—that a sufficient amount of the deliveries scheduled for the stockpile for the second half of this year be temporarily deferred; 2—that the Office of Defense Mobilization and the General Services Administration be charged with the responsibility of assuring the equitable distribution of such aluminum to non-integrated users and, 3—that the De-

partment of Commerce's Office of Export Supply give consideration to possible expansion of its present policy in restricting exports of scrap aluminum.

Aluminum Scrap Controls

The committee was told by John C. Borton, head of the Commerce Department's Export Controls Division, that there is no reason for tighter export controls on aluminum scrap. He said that continuing reviews of the situation by the Commerce Department had not disclosed any evidence to justify the severe quantitative limitations proposed by the aluminum smelting industry.

Lead And Zinc Stockpiling

The General Services Administration made its monthly request, on June 9, to lead and zinc producers asking them to make offers to supply both metals to the stockpile. Deliveries on such offers are to be made by August 15.

Indications were that the total quantity of lead offered might be almost as large as it was in May but considerably below the 10,000 tons that the Government was to get each month earlier in the year. Consuming demand for lead was described as satisfactory. In industry quarters it was reported that some zinc producers were so well sold ahead that they will be unable to make even a token offer to the GSA for the stockpile.

New Stockpiling Bill

Hearings on a bill to authorize the Office of Defense Mobilization to purchase lead and zinc for the national stockpile will be held by the Senate Interior Subcommittee on Strategic Metals and Materials on June 29 and 30. The measure, introduced by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.), would provide that ODM purchase 10,000 tons of lead as a monthly minimum and 15,000 tons of zinc as a monthly minimum, for the period of time necessary to accumulate in the national stockpile not less than 200,000 tons of lead and 300,000 tons of zinc. It is stipulated in the measure that the lead be purchased at a price less than 16.00c a pound and the zinc bought at less than 15.50c a pound.

Stockpile Value

Speaking before the National Association of Purchasing Agents at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York on June 1, William S. Floyd, assistant director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, disclosed that the value of all materials in the Government's strategic stockpile has topped the four billion dollar mark. Reviewing the status of the various Federal stockpiles, Mr. Floyd noted that the minimum stockpile objectives for 75 materials on the strategic reserve list were valued at about \$6,500,000,000.

Long-term objectives for metals and minerals are expected to add about \$3,100,000,000 to the ultimate cost of the stockpile, Mr. Floyd added, and materials valued at about \$1,000,000,000 are physically on hand within the country toward the long-term objectives. (Comments on major

(Continued on page 16)

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Improved Buying Operations Necessary Plus Added Emphasis on Long-Range Permanent Program for Substituting Other Metals

By E. S. GOODWIN, Assistant Manager, Purchases, Westinghouse Electric Corp.

A YEAR ago in Chicago at this forum meeting, we found the demand for copper strong and the existing price level firm. We also noted that the future supply of copper in the United States, as well as its price level, was dependent upon factors relating not only to domestic affairs but foreign matters as well. The most obvious were those pertaining to the level of business activity in this country and abroad, the likelihood of labor difficulties and the success of settlements, and the political environment in copper producing countries such as Chile.

A year has passed so let's review for a minute what has happened, even though the memory may be painful. The sequence of events is about like this:

(1) Strikes in our domestic properties, followed by trouble in Chile and later in Rhodesia.

(2) A growing demand for copper in both the United States and Europe.

(3) Release of copper destined for the U. S. Government stockpile. Release of copper in England, also, to alleviate shortages.

(4) Continued control over the distribution of copper produced in Chile by the Bank of Chile, rather than by the producers.

(5) Two increases in price of copper here at home totaling 6c a pound, an increase of 20 per cent compared to a year ago.

So much for history. What is the situation today? It sounds all too familiar and even repetitious.

(1) Continued possibility of strikes and lost copper production in all major producing countries.

(2) Business activity in the United States and abroad holding at a high level, thus sustaining the demand for

copper. Even if the industrial volume begins to fall, requirements of copper for inventory rebuilding and copper owed to the Government stockpile are likely to hold up demand.

(3) Depletion of world copper stocks from about 409,000 tons to about 190,000 tons.

(4) Domestic price firm at 36c, likewise the foreign price at this level or above.

We have experienced a difficult situation because of the short supply and the high price, and conditions may not change for sometime. If this situation is worrying any group of people, it's probably the buyers of copper and copper products more so than the copper industry, otherwise the price level wouldn't be where it is today. Most buyers, I think, be-

lieve that 36c is high for copper. The producers may feel this way, too, although there seems to be little evidence. Furthermore, if they can sell all their copper at prices the buyers are willing to pay, why shouldn't they?

To what extent have we or can we, as buyers, exert a real constructive influence on the supply and price of copper? Without a doubt, we are partly responsible for today's conditions. In times of possible shortage, we tend to compound our requirements which has a tendency to create violent effects. How much control do we actually have over how much and when we buy? In our respective companies, are we equipped to make such decisions or is someone else making

(Continued on page 8)

Tight Copper Supply Seen Until End Of Year; No Price Weakness Likely

By N. C. STIREWALT, Vice President
Central Illinois Public Service Co.

AT the request of our very able chairman I have prepared a brief run-down of the copper situation as it relates to electric utilities, which as you know, is quite unpredictable. In fact it seems that most of the experts have been baffled by some of the changes in base prices.

Our report which was published in the bulletin of NAPA March 16, 1955 stated that intermittent rumors of further increases in the domestic price of copper appeared to have little substance. This was the consensus of opinions expressed to me by several experts. Nevertheless by April 1st there was an increase of 3c per pound in the base price bringing it to 36c per pound.

Increases in base prices of bare copper wire and cable naturally, quite closely follow changes in the

base price of copper, which have been numerous during the past few years. For instance, at the close of 1949 the base price of bare copper wire and cable was 23.17c; at the close of 1950 the base price was 29.92c; at the close of 1951 it was 31.42c; at the close of 1952 it was 33.42c; at the close of 1953 it was 35.98c; on the last of January 1955 it was changed to 38.98c and on March 30, 1955 it was changed to 41.98c.

Even at these prices copper continues in short supply, attested to in part by the fact that the government announced recently that it would make available to industry for the third quarter of 1955 16,000 tons.

The domestic output in refined copper in April amounted to 122,129

(Continued on page 8)

The statements by Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Stirewalt were made at the 40th annual convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents in New York City on May 31.

GOODWIN — On Copper

(Continued from page 7)

them for us? Could we go on a buyer's strike even if we wanted to? How well do we as individuals and collectively, as a group, communicate with our suppliers? Are we telling them what we think and how we feel? Do our suppliers regard our opinions and actions as being sufficiently significant to affect their policies? I'm not sure whether questions such as these are important or, if they are, whether we have the answers. Somehow, I believe that if every buyer and user of copper and brass would think and act in somewhat the following manner, buyers would have a more dynamic effect on the copper and brass markets:

(1) Forecast our requirements for copper and brass more accurately in an effort to get more planning into our buying operation on a long-range basis.

(2) Improve our relationships with our suppliers and the industry. Take them into our confidence on

our long-range forecasting on planning operations.

(3) Analyze and improve if necessary our ability to make inventory and buying decisions for our respective companies.

(4) Help to put some added emphasis behind our long-range permanent substitution program of other metals or products in place of copper.

In the copper industry, it has been said that "copper is not sold, it is bought." If this is true, let's do the kind of buying job that will change this philosophy.

STIREWALT — On Copper

(Continued from page 7)

tons as compared with 135,701 tons in March. Deliveries of refined copper to domestic consumers in April totaled 119,863 tons as compared with 131,354 tons in March.

Output of copper from U. S. mines has averaged 845,000 tons per year during the last ten years or about two-thirds of our new copper requirement.

Stocks of refined copper in pro-

ducers' hands at the end of April amounted to 42,759 tons, a decrease of 3,332 tons for the month. This is below what is normally considered a minimum working stock.

All present indications are that copper will continue in short supply to the end of the year despite the fact that some increases in production of both domestic and foreign copper during the last half of the year is scheduled. Also despite the fact that scrap copper prices have weakened considerably.

The fixation of the copper price of 35c by the Rhodesian Selection Trust has not had the effect on the London Metal Exchange price expected. On the contrary, that price has steadily advanced since May 9th.

It seems a logical conclusion that if demand persists at the current rate to the end of this year no weakness should develop in the current copper price of 36c per pound, which is probably quite discouraging to utility purchasing agents to say the least.

I am sure that some of you feel as I do that we can hardly afford to continue to buy it at this price for certain uses.

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WORLD TIN SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN 1955 SEEN IN BALANCE; PRICE SHOULD HOLD AROUND 90c LEVEL

International Agreement May Not Become Effective Until This Fall Or Later Due to Reluctance of France and Indonesia to Sign Pact

By RALPH C. MOFFITT, Director of Purchases, U. S. Steel Corporation

SINCE February of this year tin prices have been unusually stable at a level of 90 cents per pound f.o.b. New York for three months delivery, with a low of 89.375 cents per pound on March 7, and recent levels about 2 cents per pound higher. These prices are at the lower part of the range which may be expected were the proposed International Tin Agreement functioning. The recent price stability in tin can be largely attributed to three factors: 1. The general easing of tension in the Far East, the source of most of the world's tin supply. 2. Continued operation of the Texas City Tin smelter. 3. Anticipation that the International Tin Agreement will eventually be put into force.

The House of Representatives recently followed the Senate in agreeing to extend the life of the Texas City Tin smelter which will now continue to operate at least through June 1956, producing pig tin at the rate of about 25,000 gross tons per year. Provided the Texas City Smelter production continues to be kept in "insulation" as expected, world tin supply and demand through 1955 should be in approximate balance. It therefore appears that there is no immediate need for tin producing countries to press for an international tin agreement, which would regulate supply by limiting exports.

Ratification of the proposed international Tin Agreement has now been completed by the following consuming countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, India and the United Kingdom. These countries have a total of 256 votes out of 333 needed by tin consuming countries to put the agreement into effect. Tin producing countries which have ratified the agreement are: Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Malaya and Nigeria, having total votes of 721 as against 900 needed for making the agreement effective.

France appears to be reluctant to

ratify the agreement as a consumer unless the ceiling price which is equivalent to about \$1.10 per pound is reduced by five cents per pound. Such a change in ceiling price does not appear possible, unless the document itself is amended, which would probably be a time-consuming process. Indonesia, as a producer, also appears reluctant to sign the agreement as long as they are assured of selling a substantial part of their mine production to our Texas City Tin Smelter. It would not be surprising therefore, to find that the agreement may not be put into effect until this fall, or even later. Indonesia may be disposed to await final decision with regard to the

Texas City Tin Smelter before acting on the agreement.

World "tin in concentrates" production in 1955, exclusive of Iron Curtain countries, will probably be somewhat below 1954 production which was about 167,000 gross tons. World primary tin consumption in 1955 exclusive of Iron Curtain countries, should be slightly higher than the approximate 135,000 gross tons used in 1954. These figures are taken from those reported by the International Tin Study Group.

We see no reason to change our opinion as previously reported in the NAPA bulletin that the price of tin should eventually hold at or somewhat above the 80-cent-per-pound level.

Demand for Aluminum Cannot Be Met Unless Gov't Acts to Ease Shortage

By NORMAN SCHOWALTER, Vice President
West Bend Aluminum Company

THIS forum discussion on aluminum comes at a time when a number of important basic decisions pertaining to aluminum are pending in Washington, D. C.

1. There is considerable talk of defense stockpile relief for the second half of 1955 comparable to or slightly in excess of the relief granted in the first six months of 1955. Actual relief granted in the first half was at the rate of 75,000,000 pounds per quarter. Some predictions are that third quarter relief may go as high as 90,000,000 pounds.

2. The Office of Export Supply in the Department of Commerce has been asked to give consideration to the possible expansion of its present policy in restricting the export of aluminum scrap. The feeling is rather prevalent that the present export restrictions, limiting scrap exports to 18,000,000 pounds per quarter, has been set at entirely too high a level,

thus permitting too great a percentage of domestic scrap to enter the export market.

3. The "third round" of aluminum production expansion, which in 1953 was dropped from the government's program, primarily as a result of the Alcan contacts with a number of the primary producers in the United States, is being reconsidered, according to an announcement by Dr. Arthur S. Flemming of the Office of Defense Mobilization. Committee hearings have been held in Washington, D. C. and currently recessed to receive and analyze statistics pertaining to new expansion. Additional hearings will in all probability be held and will, no doubt, run over a period of several months.

First half 1955 production is being calculated at approximately 750,000 ton, with estimates of 800,000 ton for the second half of 1955. Total

(Continued on page 16)

The statements by Mr. Moffitt and Mr. Schowalter were made at the 40th annual convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents in New York City on May 31.

NICKEL SUPPLY TIGHT DESPITE INCREASED OUTPUT, DIVERSIONS FROM STOCKPILE FOR INDUSTRIAL USE

Free World Production at Record 390,000,000 Lbs. Last Year Should Climb to 450,000,000 Lbs. in 1958; Price Expected to Hold in 1955

By HAROLD A. BERRY, Director of Purchases
Ingersoll Kalamazoo Division, Borg-Warner Corporation

DESPITE the fact that the major producer of nickel had the biggest year in that company's history and other producers are entering the picture, we must play the same old theme — "There still isn't enough nickel to go around.

Also, despite the fact that an extra million pounds of metal has been diverted from the stockpile to industrial uses monthly, since February, the supply of nickel available to the average user shows practically no improvement. For example, April's supply was less than that in March. And the picture for May was sorer. Electroplaters' quotas for May are, in fact, lower than they were in September and October 1953 when the Government restricted nickel usage.

The reason for this is that defense rated orders placed by producers of nickel-bearing products have increased considerably beyond Government predictions and take precedence over all non-defense business.

As governmental buying has been on a fairly steady plane, this increase in defense requirements has posed a problem in Washington, labeled by those involved as the "Great Nickel Mystery." The only explanation is that military and Atomic Energy Commission contractors must be padding their requirements but this is unproven. ODM has set for itself the task of trying to solve the mystery and plans to boost from one million to three million pounds the amount of nickel to be released to private users in June. This should increase the amount available to commercial users by 20-30 per cent. ODM officials said that nickel metal committed for delivery to the stockpile will be distributed for defense production under instructions to be issued by the Business and Defense

Services Administration, Dept. of Commerce. The balance is to be sold to industry by the producers who are pledged to distribute the metal to consumers on an equitable basis.

There is no intent by the government to discuss additional metal diversions for the third quarter until there are some definite indications as to whether there will or will not be automotive or steel strikes this summer. Naturally, the auto industry, with its high level of production and its endeavor to plate to heavier thicknesses, is a major factor in nickel consumption.

Stockpile Releases

There are indications that, while stockpiling will continue, the quantity of metal diverted from normal channels for that purpose may be reduced.

However, ODM Director Arthur Flemming warns that each additional release of any metal from stockpile is not to be considered as a precedent for establishing future patterns of additional releases.

While suppliers of nickel anodes and salts have been doing a very fair job of distributing these materials to electroplaters, it had not been necessary for steel producers to allocate nickel bearing stainless steel until quite recently. Stocks of nickel had been accumulated by stainless makers in late 1954, but now that this has been absorbed, some stainless producers are allocating their products to warehouses and plan to start rationing stainless to civilian industrial consumers in the very near future.

Nickel scrap is in great demand at premium prices and exports of such scrap are being restricted to material considered unsalable in the United States.

To say the least, the individual nickel user still has a rough course to navigate.

Everyone gives him sympathy but

little nickel. The nickel producers also are unhappy with present conditions and Chairman Thompson of International Nickel expressed his feelings as follows:

"We have lived with and supplied many of the principal users for our whole business life, many have been served for long periods and still other users have newly entered the industry. We have many small customers whose needs we are serving and who constitute an important and growing part of the consuming market. These small consumers are essential to a rounder and healthy industry . . ." "Apart, therefore, from our feeling of responsibility, pure selfinterest demands that we conduct the distribution of our supplies impartially and with the best skill at our command."

The forcing of normal nickel users to develop and get the habit of using nickel substitutes could work an ultimate hardship on nickel producers so that once the stockpile requirements would be filled, the sales problem for this industry could be grave. Therefore, nickel producers are constantly attempting to develop new uses for their product which unfortunately cannot be supplied in much beyond trial lot quantities for such uses.

If business would slump so you wouldn't want any more nickel you could probably receive an increased allocation. But if business continues on its high plane, particularly in dressed up hard goods like automobiles and appliances, as it probably will for this year, your problem of insufficient nickel will remain with you.

So if you are in the habit of using, do use, or plan to use nickel you are hearing a story as equally confused as that which we have been telling you from this platform for the past five years.

The free world supply of nickel reached a record 390,000,000 pounds

(Continued on page 19)

The statement by Mr. Berry was made at the 40th annual convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents in New York City on May 31.

GREATER LIMITATION REQUIRED ON SCRAP EXPORTS TO CONSERVE ALUMINUM SUPPLY FOR U. S. MARKET

Shipments Should Not Exceed 1,000,000 Lbs. a Month; 1955 Primary Output Just About Adequate If Stockpile Purchases Are Reasonable

By CARL H. BURTON, Secretary, Aluminum Smelters Research Institute

THE aluminum industry is a dual producing industry with two distinct sources of supply. That of the virgin aluminum producers is mainly ore (bauxite), that of the aluminum smelting industry is primarily aluminum scrap.

The aluminum smelting industry's major interest is supplying casting alloys to the 2,500 or more aluminum foundries and die casters; in fact, 80 per cent of the smelter's shipments go to foundries and die casters. The balance of smelter ingot goes mainly to the steel industry for use in production of steel.

Historically the major portion of overall tonnage of aluminum castings production comes from smelters — or secondary alloys. In 1954, the ratio was 60.6 per cent established from the aluminum smelters casting ingot shipments as reported by the Bureau of Mines factored against aluminum castings shipments reported by the Bureau of Census.

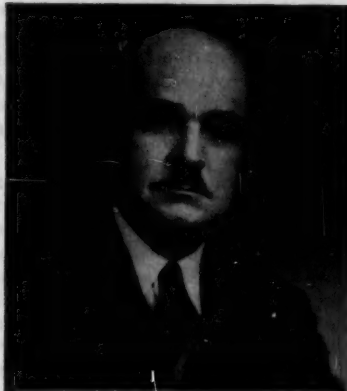
Die casters have stated that they rely on smelters for 85 per cent of the aluminum they cast.

Aluminum scrap constitutes almost 20 per cent of our entire aluminum supply, including substantial imports. In 1954 the total aluminum metal supply was approximately 4,100.0 million pounds; 770 billion pounds of this was scrap.

The basic raw material of aluminum smelters and their customers is aluminum alloy scrap purchased in the open market. To this scrap, the smelter adds varying amounts of pure aluminum and other metals in producing the alloys required by his customer — but the principle raw material is Aluminum Scrap.

Smelters consume approximately 70-72 per cent of aluminum scrap according to the Bureau of Mines.

While smelters are not engaged in



CARL H. BURTON

either the production of virgin aluminum or in the wrought products field, the fact that most of the aluminum scrap consumed by smelters comes from the fabrication of wrought products, and wrought products generally are produced from virgin aluminum, makes it imperative for smelters to have cognizance of the activities and potentials of those segments in order to adequately plan the course of their own operations.

Primary Aluminum Situation

Since the several segments of the aluminum industry are thus intertwined, it appears fitting to here make brief comment on the primary aluminum situation, as we see it, but to permit the development of details thereon to come from other, and probably, on that subject, more competent witnesses who undoubtedly have, or will appear before you.

Government reports for 1954 indicate that domestic virgin aluminum production of 2,921.0 million pounds was adequate to take care of the shipment of 2,100.0 million pounds of wrought products and 425.7 million pounds of "ingot other than secondary" and leave a reasonable amount in excess. That excess, plus a tonnage equal to the total virgin imports was available for stockpiling. Another

factor bearing on this phase is that from 12/31/53 to 12/31/54 stocks of ingot at reduction plants declined by 36.5 million, thus adding to the amount of virgin metal circulated in 1954.

My calculations for 1955 based on those facts which are now matters of record, are that domestic production will be just about adequate to cover domestic primary demand if stockpile purchases, or commitments to stockpile, are reasonable.

It seems quite evident that one or the other, or both, were not realistic in 1954 resulting in the confusion which has existed this year and which brought about the recent cutback of 150.0 million pounds of shipments intended for stockpile during the first half of this year.

Projection of my calculations to and including 1958 indicates that by 1957 all domestic production will be required by industry and in 1958 all domestic production plus 150.0 million pounds of imports will be required by industry. Stockpiling will then, in my opinion, either continue to compete with industry for the inadequate metal supply or rely completely on stepped up imports and/or increased domestic production.

The cut back of 150.0 million pounds from shipments to stockpile is of course, helpful in the overall, freeing just that much metal from sterility. In fact, it was positively essential to abate the confusion and prevent utter chaos. However, it could not possibly have lived up to "its billing" as relief insofar as small foundries and smelters are concerned. It does not supply the entire solution to the problem. I propose to discuss this subject in more detail a little later in this testimony.

Bearing in mind as outlined above, that foundries rely upon smelters for the bulk of their casting ingot, and that smelters use 70 per cent of the scrap consumed, I propose to dwell on the scrap phase of the aluminum

Excerpts of Mr. Burton's statement before the subcommittee of the House Select Committee on Small Business, Washington, D. C., May 18, 1955.

system. I shall attempt to do this with a minimum of confusing figures, particularly since much of the scrap supply and foundry ingot problem is not too complex, and rather simple of solution. It is my hope that by sketching several major factors in rather broad relief, the committee members will ask such questions as will develop for them, the details required for their complete understanding.

Scrap Supply And Demand

The United States has never been self sufficient in aluminum scrap any more than it has been self sufficient in total Aluminum except for a very few occasions, and those were of very short duration. We have always been substantial importers of scrap. This has repeatedly been recognized by a succession of Congresses which, year after year, have extended laws exempting aluminum scrap from import duties to stimulate its flow:

I do not foresee any important alteration in this situation, now, or in the next several years. My projections continue to show a very delicate state of balance between domestic demand and domestic scrap supply plus possible imports.

Statements have been made in the press and otherwise, that foundries have not been able to get ingot. That may be quite true with respect to virgin ingot, but it has not been true up to this time with respect to ingot from smelters.

I do not know of nor have I been able to find, one single case where any foundryman or die caster has been unable to get ingot from smelters if he was willing to pay the quoted market price which the smelter is required to charge by reason of the high cost of scrap which, in turn, is brought about by the necessity of meeting the price which foreign buyers are willing to pay.

Market prices for smelters ingot are not arbitrary figures picked out of the air, but are determined mainly by the cost of scrap. Scrap prices are determined by the law of supply and demand. Over the past nine or ten months demand for scrap has been aggravated by abnormal pressures from export markets.

These pressures have forced smelters alloys to points substantially above the posted prices of virgin producers for comparable alloys, whereas their normal relationship is at, or slightly below, producers' quotations.

We do most deeply sympathize with a foundryman caught between rising metal costs on one hand and his customers' resistance to rising castings cost on the other, and have repeatedly pleaded with Government

authorities to recognize the threat and take steps to correct the situation. While deploring the necessity for the higher prices they have been forced to adopt by virtue of the need to meet export prices for scrap, smelters appear to have deemed it better to have ingot for delivery to their customers, regardless of price, than to have a lower price quotation with no ingot to assist customers in keeping their foundries running.

Effect Of Recent Cutback In Stockpile Shipments

In the historical pattern of distribution of virgin aluminum by the producers, from the figures available to me, it appears that only 8 to 10 per cent of their production of metal is shipped to foundries (including captive).

It is logical to expect that any extra metal inherited, such as relief from stockpile shipments, would be distributed on the historical pattern. It is also logical to expect that in a competitive field each beneficiary of the additional metal would dispense his historical percentage to his regular customers. That is completely understandable and is mentioned as an economic fact — not in any way as criticism.

However, the fact is that generally speaking, it has been the larger foundries and die casters, buying in large quantities, who have had a history of being "on the producers' books", not the multitude of small foundries and die casters who cannot, and do not, buy in large quantities, and who do not normally appear "on producers' books".

The "little fellow" and the new venture are consequently not eligible to share to any great degree in the "inheritance". They must, therefore, as always, rely upon smelters for their supply.

As I have shown, the share (8 to 10 per cent) of all foundries and die casters in the 150.0 million pound cut back on an historical basis, could be expected to amount to not more than 15.0 million pounds of additional metal over the first 6 months of this year — or 2.5 million pounds per month. This in the face of a monthly casting production figure now running at about 65.0 million pounds.

Release of these comparatively small additional amounts to those foundries having a history of being "on the producers' books" actually gives those foundries an unfair advantage over others who were not "on the producers' books". The same situation would hold true if later and

greater releases of stockpile shipments were made in sufficient quantities to permit producers to invade the small foundry field and ship to "new" customers or to those whose "historical pattern" has always been reliance upon smelters.

This would actually constitute a realignment of customers by Government fiat, pricing the smelting industry out of business unless at the same time the smelting industry were to be freed from the inflationary push on scrap prices caused by export demand, which would permit their products to be priced competitively with those of the virgin producers.

Scrap Exports — Their Effect

I have stated above that the balance between domestic demand and domestic supply plus imports of aluminum scrap is so delicate as to constitute practical equilibrium now and for several years to come. That balance appears to me to be such that even any attempt to build back any depleted inventories of scrap, would be painful to consumers; exports will produce the same effect.

That little reserve of aluminum scrap which existed in inventory in 1954 appears to have gone to satisfy the fantastic increase of exports in 1954. In that year, exports reached 78.1 million pounds while our normal export picture has been under 3.0 million pounds per year in every year except 1953 when they reached 8.7 million pounds. No such proportionate increase in scrap supply took place.

As early as November 1953, smelters sensed the danger in the then rapidly mounting export rate and called it to the attention of B. D. S. A., and the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of Commerce. Repeated efforts to show the danger, and requests for relief through curtailment of exports brought no effective relief, and exports continued to mount.

After seriously depleting their inventories of scrap in an effort to resist the pressure from these export demands and faced with failure to receive enough scrap, smelters were finally forced to raise their scrap purchase price to the level established by exports.

Bear in mind, if you will, that the U. S. total scrap receipts including imports in 1954 appears to have been 692.1 million pounds, but 757.0 million pounds were consumed domestically and in exports. That means that 64.9 million pounds of exports came from domestic inventories.

When it is realized that out of a total scrap consumption of 757.0 million pounds exports of 78.1 million pounds established the price of scrap, we are faced with the fact that 10 per cent of the scrap was allowed to control the entire market and bring on the foundries the burden of higher metal costs.

When the smelting industry, which
(Continued on page 19)

ATTEMPT OF RST TO REDUCE AND STABILIZE COPPER PRICE IN BRITAIN HAS LITTLE EFFECT ON MARKET

Consumer Demand For Tin Well Maintained; Lead Continues to Show Remarkable Degree of Stability; Zinc Use Holds at Excellent Rate

June 6, 1955

ONE of the main centres of interest in the copper market in this country during the past month has been, of course, the attempt by the Rhodesian Selection Trust Companies to introduce a lower and stable price of copper. In the event this has so far had little effect on open market prices for copper as after the initial reaction to the announcement, the limited supplies—aggravated by the dock strike—and the persistent demand for the metal resulted in a steady upward movement in prices until the spread between the Selection Trust's fixed price (at any rate until 9th June) and the London Metal Exchange quotation widened to over \$60 a ton.

As was expected, the introduction of two prices to consumers in this country has created considerable problems, and some anomalies, in the pricing of semi-finished products. An attempt was loyally made by the Selection Trust's customers to pass on the benefit of the lower price in their quotations for the refined copper arising from the low price Rhodesian blister, and also for the products made from it. It was early realized that as this tonnage represents only about one-third of the U. K.'s total supplies, lower prices could not be quoted for all products, and an initial attempt was made to confine the reduction to unalloyed copper products. Even this was found to be rather too ambitious and at the present time there is the peculiar situation of fabricators quoting two prices, very far apart, for the same product — one for supplies made from R. S. T. copper, and one for material produced

By L. H. TARRING
London, England

from copper priced on the open market. At the same time, copper alloy products have continued to be priced on the London Metal Exchange quotations. Naturally great interest now attaches to whether the initial price fixed by the Selection Trust Companies will be maintained after 9th June, or whether a fresh price will be fixed for the ensuing 30 days, somewhere nearer the market level.

Election Favorable To Markets

The result of the General Election here on 26th May was generally favorable to markets, but this was quickly overshadowed by a serious

dock strike and an even more serious rail strike which broke out over the Whitsun holidays, and is still in force at the time of writing. Whilst this has so far lasted only a few days, it threatens very serious disruption to industry starting, perhaps, at the coal mines and steel works.

Even though the Government has declared a State of Emergency in order to facilitate the maintenance of essential supplies and services, the position is extremely difficult. It might have been thought that the rail strike would have a depressing effect on the copper market but owing to the fact that supplies are short and demand still maintained — it has to be remembered that foreign demand also has its impact on the London market — prices have, in fact, hardened. The diversion of appreciable tonnages to the Continent

U. K. COPPER STATISTICS

The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics reports a slight decrease in U. K. stocks of copper in March (excluding Government holdings). The total for the month including 50,763 tons of refined compared with 50,404 tons at the end of February. Stocks of blister copper were lower at 16,803 compared with 19,781 tons the previous month. Of the refined, consumers held 33,202 tons and there were 2,433 tons in London Metal Exchange approved warehouses. Production during March was 12,745 tons of primary and 9,912 tons of secondary, and 1,246 tons of rough copper. Consumption totalled 57,795 tons, making a total for the three months of 159,718 tons, compared with 136,740 tons for the same period of 1954.

Details are given in the following table:-

	March 1955	January-March 1954	1955
UNALLOYED COPPER PRODUCTS			
Wire (1)	18,694	41,590	52,316
Rods, Bars and Sections	1,995	6,063	5,262
Sheet, Strip and Plate	6,398	14,697	17,039
Tubes	4,314	10,488	12,027
Castings and Misc...	500	1,500	1,500

ALLOYED COPPER PRODUCTS

Wire	1,815	4,098	4,929
Rods, Bars and Sections	15,038	32,669	41,374
Sheet, Strip and Plate	12,533	40,377	35,646
Tubes	2,079	4,474	5,474
Castings and Misc...	5,684	16,156	15,458
Copper Sulphate ..	3,842	12,798	10,341
	72,892	174,910	201,366

Copper content of
output 57,795 | 136,740 | 159,718 || Consumption of refined copper (2) .. | 41,083 | 107,241 | 117,694 |
| Consumption of copper and alloy scrap (3) (copper content) | 16,712 | 29,499 | 42,024 |
| Note: (1) Consumption of H. C. copper and cadmium copper wire rods for wire. (2) Virgin and secondary refined copper. (3) Consumption of copper in scrap is obtained by the difference between copper content of output and consumption of refined copper, and should be considered over a period since monthly figures of scrap consumption are affected by variations in the amount of work in progress. R Revised. |

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(Per Long Ton)

Mean of Bid and Asked Cash Quotation at Close of Morning Session on London Metal Exchange

	COPPER			TIN			LEAD			ZINC		
	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Current Month	3rd Following	Current Month	3rd Following	Current Month	3rd Following
1954 Averages	248 17 11	239 17 7	249 0 11	719 8 11	709 17 7	718 8 11	104 1 4	103 14 1	85 16 9	84 8 8	87 10 8	87 3 1
1955												
January	302 8 1	284 1 2	303 2 5	692 19 6	694 19 6	693 10 0	104 1 4	103 14 1	85 16 9	84 8 8	87 10 8	87 3 1
February	341 15 3	325 8 0	342 13 0	712 13 9	715 6 0	713 8 6	103 13 5	103 9 6	89 9 2	87 10 8	87 3 1	87 3 1
March	351 2 5	340 8 11	351 10 10	712 8 3	714 19 7	712 16 11	104 0 1	103 2 4	88 4 11	87 3 1	87 3 1	87 3 1
April	328 0 0	319 3 11	328 10 0	716 6 4	717 4 9	716 13 8	104 9 4	104 2 10	89 1 3	87 17 4	87 3 1	87 3 1
May	318 10 9	303 5 9	319 1 11	713 5 8	715 15 0	713 13 4	103 3 5	103 0 0	89 13 8	88 5 0	87 3 1	87 3 1

owing to the dock strike has been an important factor.

The Government has disposed of 15,000 tons of electro copper over the next five months by tender, a number of companies participating. Meanwhile spot electro wirebars remain in very tight supply and still command high premiums over the London Metal Exchange cash price, figures of about \$15 a ton frequently being mentioned.

In view of the serious transport strikes here it is very difficult to take a reasoned view of the outlook, but there is still abundant evidence that, internationally speaking, the copper market is still very firm.

Good Tone In Tin

On the whole the tin market has had quite a good tone during the past month as although there has still been no further development in connection with the ratification of the International Control Agreement by Indonesia, the market has, for the time being, lost its apprehension about a burdensome surplus of supplies, thanks to the contracts for Bolivian and Indonesian concentrates made by the American Government. Some substantial purchases of tin by Argentina during the month also helped the tone of the market, while the threat of a serious strike of workers at Singapore Harbour at one time was a factor influencing sentiment to some extent. Fortunately this was averted, although clerical workers of the Singapore Harbour Board are still on strike.

Some of the statements in the report presented to the U. S. Senate by Senator Symington on behalf of the Committee of Armed Services and Banking and Currency aroused serious criticism over here, and a letter repudiating these points was sent by

the Chairman of Consolidated Tin Smelters Limited.

It is generally expected here that the Texas City tin smelter will remain in operation for at least another year, but it seems most undesirable that decisions on this point should be made on factual inaccuracies. One point is, of course, the suggestion that without the Texas City tin smelter Bolivian mines would lack the necessary outlet for their concentrates, whereas, in fact, European smelters which treated them before the war could easily (and no doubt gladly) smelt them at the present time.

Consumer demand generally has been maintained pretty well, but if the rail strike in this country persists, production at the tinplate plants will be adversely affected, as will also the requirements of the makers of tin alloys.

Lead Price Stable

With the price of this metal still retaining a remarkable degree of stability on the open market here, and with no major changes in the rate of consumption, the lead market has not attracted very much comment recently. The level of consumption has been well maintained, at any rate until the last few days when the rail strike and dock strike combined have naturally interfered with normal business and, if they persist, may have a considerable effect on the off-take of this metal by manufacturers.

The long-term outlook for the metal, as for some time past, depends very largely on future American Government stockpiling policy, for as Mr. J. R. Govett said in his statement with the report of the Consolidated Zinc Corporation Limited: "There is little doubt that if present prices are maintained by any artificial stimulus, there will be a tendency for production to increase

rather more rapidly than consumption. If, therefore, the prop which the stockpile has given to the market were to be removed, a fall in price could be anticipated. However, purchases that will have been made by the stockpile in the first year will fall well short of the target that was envisaged, and it has recently been announced that the operations of the stockpile will be continued for a further period. I trust, however, that such purchases will be so adjusted that greater stability can be created in the metal markets of the world."

Zinc Consumption Maintained

Although for the greater part of May this country was pre-occupied to some extent with the impending general election, consumption of zinc was maintained at an excellent rate until the outbreak of the rail strike towards the end of the month. If this has not already seriously affected consumption, it must inevitably do so if the strike is prolonged. Possibly the first section to be hit will be the galvanized sheet makers as the steel industry is already having to slow down operations owing to the lack of rail transport. Meanwhile, however, with some quantities of imported metal held up by a dock strike, the supply position has continued tight, and as far as can be seen, neither ordinary high grade nor special high grade are likely to become plentifully available in the near future. As a result, substantial premiums over g. o. b. continue to be quoted for these grades, for spot supplies. This situation could be affected, of course, if a major strike were to break out in the American motor car industry as it is generally felt that such a development would release a good deal of zinc, particularly special high grade which has been used in such large quantities in the form of die-casting in motor car production.

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U. S. COPPER PRICE MAY BE MAINTAINED THROUGH 1955 AS DEMAND CONTINUES IN EXCESS OF OUTPUT

Zinc Advances $\frac{1}{2}$ c Lb.; Lead Sales Satisfactory; Tin Prices Higher; Brass Ingots Off $\frac{1}{2}$ c to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c; Silver Fluctuates; Quicksilver Weaker

June 16, 1955

SENTIMENT in the metal market concerning the copper price appeared to have undergone a fairly radical change during the month in review. Leading members of the trade were taking the view that the current price, due to a number of factors, may be maintained for the remainder of this year at 36.00c a pound for electrolytic copper.

Lead was steady at 15.00c a pound New York but zinc advanced 0.50c a pound on June 16 to a basis of 12.50c a pound East St. Louis for the Prime Western grade. The Government again entered the market to purchase both lead and zinc for the national stockpile and bought the zinc at 12.00c a pound.

Recent advances in the price of tin reflected labor difficulties in Singapore. Silver moved up and down during the period in review, finally declining to 89.25c an ounce on June 13. Quicksilver continued to ease, with spot European metal at \$284-\$286 per flask. Aluminum was firm and unchanged at 23.20c a pound and there were indications of some stiffening in the secondary aluminum market.

Copper Price Sentiment

It was only several weeks ago that some factors in the copper market still anticipated a decline in the price of copper but more recently sentiment is swinging to the belief that the price may hold through the rest of 1955. The change in price sentiment mainly reflected the high price for the metal and strong demand by domestic consumer. Despite the fixed price of 35.00c a pound announced by the Rhodesian Selection Trust for some U. K. consumers, other U. K. producers continued to sell on a day-to-day price basis, the price being based on the London Metal Exchange quotations.

Currently the LME cash quotation for copper is equivalent to over 40.00c a pound.

Domestic copper supplies remained tight. While the domestic output of primary copper, plus the copper that is refined from scrap, plus the net imports of copper appear to be in balance with actual consumption, there is an imbalance between production and domestic demand. Many consumers were believed to be trying to buy a good deal more copper than they actually needed for current consumption, hoping to rebuild their depleted inventory with the surplus. Indicative of this situation was the fact that plants that will be closed

METALS, JUNE, 1955

LATE NEWS, PRICE CHANGES

Copper: Refined copper output in May rose to 135,042 tons from 122,129 tons in April; deliveries increased to 124,853 tons from April's 119,863 tons; stocks in producers' hands were 43,340 tons as against 42,759 tons at end of April.

Aluminum: The Government authorized the diversion of 200,000,000 pounds of aluminum from shipment to the national stockpile in the July-August-September quarter to alleviate continuing shortage of the metal. Rep. S. R. Yates of the House Small Business Subcommittee said his group would oppose any further diversion of aluminum scheduled for stockpile delivery in the absence of assurance of an industry-wide participation in the distribution of such metal. The secondary aluminum market, some factors anticipated might weaken although it recently showed signs of stiffening.

Nickel: The Government also authorized diversion of 3,000,000 pounds of nickel from shipment to the stockpile in the 1955 third quarter to alleviate the shortage of this metal.

Tin: Spot Straits tin was quoted at 94.50c a pound New York on June 20. Prompt metal was quoted at the same level.

Quicksilver: Spot European quicksilver declined another \$2 on June 20 to \$282-\$284 per flask of 76 pounds.

for summer vacations in July or in August were not only asking for as much for these months but for more than they got in May or will get in June.

Another indicator that copper was tight and was expected to continue in short supply for three months was the current price of 34.25c a pound being paid by refiners for No. 2 heavy copper and wire scrap. It takes from 60 to 90 days to process the scrap and have the refined metal ready for marketing. Refining costs run about 4.50c a pound, consequently, refiners must get at least 38.75c a pound for the metal refined from scrap bought at the present time for 34.25c.

Strike Vote Set

The general industrial outlook was brighter with labor difficulties in not only the automotive but also the steel industry seen settled without strikes. But the mining and smelting industry's prospects for avoiding labor troubles was somewhat clouded. The International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers announced that June 20-22 had been set for a nationwide strike vote among workers in the nonferrous metals industry. The union said six weeks of negotiations with the industry's Big Four — Anaconda, Kennecott, Phelps Dodge and American Smelting & Refining — had produced nothing more than "piddling offers."

On June 14 members of the CIO

United Auto Workers went out on strike at all Waterbury divisions of the American Brass Company. The Waterbury walkout came as American Brass negotiations with another union, the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, appeared to be reaching a critical stage at plants in Ansonia and Torrington, Conn., and Buffalo, N. Y.

Brass Ingot Prices Cut

Brass and bronze ingot prices were reduced from 0.50c to 1.50c a pound on May 31, depending on the copper content of the ingots. While ingot makers have been able to acquire scrap somewhat more easily, demand for ingots was easier.

Lead, Zinc for Stockpile

The General Services Administration on June 9 again asked producers to make offers for shipping lead and zinc of domestic origin to the national stockpile. Deliveries to the stockpile of both metals are to be made by August 15.

While the GSA was able to get 10,000 tons of lead and even more in months gone by when it purchased the metal for the stockpile, it was doubtful whether it got anywhere near as much this month. As far as consuming demand was concerned, lead producers were well satisfied with the recent volume of business, with many buyers in the market for July shipment. Sales were made at the spot quotation of 15.00c a pound New York.

Indicating the steady strength in lead, leading smelters in the East on June 13 reduced their battery plate smelting charge \$2.50 per ton, to \$50.00 to \$52.50 a ton. Smelters indicated that while they have been receiving more scrap recently, plates were not plentiful.

Zinc Price Advances 0.50c

The price of zinc on June 16 advanced 0.50c a pound to a basis of 12.50c a pound East St. Louis for the Prime Western grade.

The increase was the first since April 6. The new quotation, 12.50c, is the highest that it has been since January, 1953. In that year the price began to decline and reached the low point of 9.25c a pound in January, 1954. Since then the price trend has been consistently upward, due chiefly to the fact that consumers worked off their surplus stocks and some reduced their inventory to such an extent that they had to step up their purchases, not only to fill their empty pipelines, but to take care of their increased volume of business.

Die casters were unable to get all the Special High Grade zinc that they

(Continued on page 16)

U. S. Metal Review

(Continued from page 15)

have been anxious to buy. Prime Western has been more plentiful, but these stocks have also been greatly reduced. The price rise was anticipated, particularly after labor peace was assured in the automotive industry.

In the past the GSA has been able to purchase around 15,000 tons of zinc a month for the stockpile. Indications were, however, that this month the GSA was offered only token quantities since few zinc producers had metal to spare for sale to the Government.

Zinc Stocks Decline

The further improvement in the zinc statistical picture for May was better than anticipated. Producers' stocks of unsold zinc declined to 63,184 tons at the end of May as compared with 74,579 tons at the end of April. Stocks were at the lowest level since the end of May, 1952, and at the rate they were being shipped to domestic consumers, were equivalent to about three weeks' supply.

Production of all grades of zinc in May, 86,159 tons, was slightly higher than April's 83,763 tons, but unfilled orders on producers' books at the end of May were 70,084 tons as compared with 65,127 tons a month earlier. Shipments of all grades in May were 97,572 tons as against 100,044 tons in April.

Tin Prices Advance

Recent advances in tin prices reflected labor difficulties in Singapore which finally erupted in a general strike on June 13. Domestic consumers generally remained out of the market, seemingly taking the position that if they had to pay higher prices they could do so later.

Spot Straits tin at New York was quoted at 93.75c a pound on June 15 as against the last previously quoted price in this space of 91.50c, on May 16. In the May 16-June 15 period, the high was the June 13 94.00c quotation with the low of 91.375c registered on May 17 and May 23.

Secondary Aluminum

Primary aluminum ingot was firm and unchanged at 23.20c a pound. Despite rumors of possible further action by the Government to ease the tight supply situation of the metal the secondary aluminum market showed signs of stiffening. Prices for some grades of smelters' alloys were increased 0.25c a pound and smelters were paying around 0.50c a pound more for certain grades of aluminum scrap.

Some smelters indicated there might be a complete reversal in the recent downward trend in prices for secondary aluminum ingots, reflecting the brighter hopes for a peaceful settlement of labor difficulties in the steel and automotive industries and the higher prices they may have to pay for scrap aluminum.

Silver Fluctuates

The price of silver changed several times during the month in review.

As reported in our Late Price Changes last month, the price of foreign silver at New York advanced 1.25c an ounce to 89.75c an ounce on May 13. On May 18 it moved up to 90.16c an ounce, advanced to 90.25c on May 23, and hit its peak of 90.50c an ounce on May 31. On June 6 it declined by 0.25c, to 90.25c, and another 0.50c on June 7 to 89.75c. On June 13 it dropped another 0.50c to 89.25c.

Quicksilver Easier

Quicksilver prices continued to ease. From the range of \$304 to \$306 per flask of 76 pounds quoted for spot European metal on May 17, the price declined by \$2 and \$3 per flask to \$284 to \$286 on June 14. With Mexican quicksilver available at a substantial discount of several dollars below the quotation for European metal, trade factors believed the spot European price trend would continue downward.

SCHOWALTER—On Aluminum

(Continued from page 9)

1955 production will be approximately 7 per cent above 1954 production. Imports are coming in as previously forecast and should total about 440,000,000 pounds for the year, reflecting approximately a 10 per cent increase over 1954.

The civilian demand is considerably in excess of forecasts made in late 1954 and early 1955. Defense requirements show no drastic change. Accordingly, it is becoming increasingly apparent that current United States demand for aluminum—civilian and defense—cannot be met unless there is some relief through one or all of the three factors just mentioned. In fact, at a committee meeting held in Washington, D. C. last week, the following comment was made, based upon the testimony of representatives of both industry and government:

"Serious shortages of aluminum exist, and unless additional supplies are made available to non-integrated users during the second half of 1955, many small business firms in the aluminum industry will encounter further difficulties."

On the basis of the hearing, there is every reason to believe that relief will be granted. Nevertheless, aluminum will remain in tight supply, and deliveries will be rather extended as long as the present high civilian demand continues.

An increase of 1c per pound across the board on all forms and shapes of aluminum became effective in the first quarter. In May another slight increase was announced, which, however, affected only certain quantity

brackets. Much as we dislike, as Purchasing Agents, to talk about price increases, it is rather obvious that if and when the current round of wage increases hit the aluminum industry, that there will be another increase and probably on an across the board basis. Current tariff legislation, which is in the hopper, will have little or no effect on price.

While aluminum scrap is in short supply and is still considerably overpriced when compared to primary metal, the extreme premium prices have evaporated. It is important to watch the price trend on aluminum scrap, as it will in all probability reflect the supply and demand situation of aluminum in general.

In conclusion, it should be said that the aluminum age is here. Aluminum is taking its rightful place with other metals, and it is important that we think in terms of expanding production to meet increased needs for a period of years. It is reasonable to assume that aluminum will remain favorably priced in comparison with other metals.

Washington Report

(Continued from page 5)

metals made by other speakers at the NAPA meeting are published elsewhere in this issue.)

Gov't Mineral Buying

The full House Interior Committee has received a bill approved by a subcommittee raising the quotas for the Government purchase program on tungsten, manganese, mica, asbestos, chromite, beryl and columbiumtantalum. The bill would establish two new purchase depots for Government buying of manganese ores and would boost quotas at the other three existing of manganese ores and would units (22.4 pounds each) to 18 million for manganese. The measure doubles the quotas for the other minerals.

Gov't Titanium Program

A shake-up in the Government programs for boosting titanium production was requested in a sharply critical report issued by the Senate Armed Services Committee. The group charged that the Government, by assuming substantial risk in obtaining heavy production of a product not yet commercially acceptable, has cost the taxpayer many millions of dollars—and may cost him a great deal more. The report, approved by the full committee, said the responsibility for research and production had been scattered among defense agencies until "it is impossible to calculate the actual cost of the titanium program. The report demanded centralized control.

The report stated that the GSA has a stockpile that cost some \$36,000,000 on which a price drop already shows a loss of more than \$4,000,000.

The following quotations are taken from the Daily Metal Reporter
(In Cents Per Pound)

May 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

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Limit Scrap Exports To Conserve Aluminum Supply

(Continued from page 12)

foresaw much of the present dilemma, made recommendations to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, was it was informed that the Government felt these exports to be necessary for international reasons. Accepting this as a fact, the smelting industry stated in Industry Advisory Committee meetings that if our Government deems exports of aluminum are necessary, then the smelting industry would be perfectly willing to contribute its proper proportion, but that the other segments of the aluminum industry should do likewise — that is the extruders, the sheet rollers, the foil segment, etc.

Our stand was and is, that since scrap represents approximately 20 per cent only of the needed exports should be taken as scrap — the balance to be in virgin ingot. That would spread the responsibility for activating foreign relations policy over each segment of the aluminum industry proportionately.

I make this suggestion in the full knowledge that our friends abroad, to whom our aluminum scrap has been exported, maintain high protective tariffs on the importation of aluminum in pig or ingot form, but none on scrap. I am also aware that this makes scrap the attractive subject for importation into those countries.

To overcome the buyers' objections to paying import duties to their own countries on pig or ingot, then let our Government, if it deems these exports essential, subsidize the 80 per cent of exports required under my suggestion to be taken in virgin metal. That would certainly not be any startling innovation, but it would spread the burden of these export drains over all our aluminum system proportionately rather than concentrate them on the smelters' raw materials; that is scrap.

Our alternate recommendation was and is, that exports of aluminum scrap be restricted to not more than 1.0 million pounds per month.

In reviewing the whole problem, certain aspects become very confusing to this witness. One of the most confusing and disturbing is why — after all the taxpayers through their Government have subsidized expansion of virgin aluminum production via fast amortization and guaranteed markets (stockpile) under the impression that the expansion and stockpile are vital to the defense of our country — why do we turn around and allow 64.9 million pounds, or any appreciable amount, of that vital metal supply to go aboard?

Stockpiling

Another very important point baffling to me is that while in the Stockpile Act there is no provision or intent to stockpile scrap — that is indirectly what is happening. As long as producers can take virgin metal out of their systems for shipment to stockpile and replace part, or all, of that metal in their systems through purchases of scrap, we have

an indirect method of stockpiling scrap. This operation is a control device through which producers have an unwarranted lever on the scrap market, and supply.

Here again, as in exports, we have an example of scrap supply which represents 20 per cent of our metal supply, being further pinched, in this case to replace virgin metal shipped to stockpile. Why should the factor representing 20 per cent (unsubsidized in any way), be called upon to bear any portion of the obligation of the subsidized 80 per cent? It does not end with the present situation but remains as a threat to scrap supply as long as stockpiling lasts.

Conclusions, Recommendations

I have said that the problem of ingot supply for foundries at acceptable prices is one of rather simple solution. I believe the problem can be promptly and effectively solved by the following actions.

1. Drastically restrict exports of aluminum scrap. By this action, supply will be conserved and we will no longer have 10 per cent of supply controlling the market of the other 90 per cent.
2. For such time as virgin producers have Government stockpile as a refuge for any part of their virgin production, any stockpile requirement or right, any producer may have for any period (quarter or month) be reduced by substantially the amount of scrap he has purchased or received on toll or conversion arrangement over the then immediately past similar period (quarter or month).
3. Temper stockpile purchase with moderation on the basis of metal actually on hand and unsold to in-

dustry rather than on forward commitment based on expectation of what will be immediately unsalable to industry.

If these actions are taken, in my opinion, there will be no "aluminum problem" in the acute sense such as the one which has brought on these hearings.

BERRY — On Nickel

(Continued from page 10)

last year and should climb to at least 450,000,000 pounds for 1958.

Exploration and development of new ore bodies continues. INCO is spending \$2,000,000 to develop a low grade nickel ore body in Northern Manitoba by sinking a 1,300 ft. shaft with development on two levels. Sherritt Gordon reports steady improvement in operations at its Lynn Lake mine and mill. Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd. are planning active exploration in several areas. The same company reports its development programs at the mines in Canada and at the refinery in Norway up to schedule. A new nickel mine is being opened in New Caledonia but the ore is being shipped to Japan.

The price of nickel should hold throughout the year. The supply for the year should be slightly larger than for 1954 and it is hoped that following the June supplemental allocation, the amount available will further increase.

Cadmium continues in plentiful supply for all users and the market appears firm at current levels.

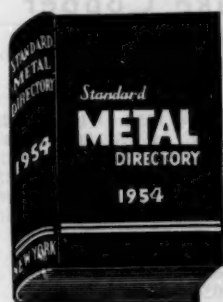
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Copper Statistics Reported by Copper Institute

Combined Totals in U. S. A. and Outside U. S. A.

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Crude Production		Refined Production	Deliveries to Customers	Refined Stock End of Period	Stock Increases or Decreases		
	Primary	Secondary				Blister	Refined	Total
1954								
Mar.	197,279	8,254	211,889	189,030	406,274	- 6,356	+12,179	+ 5,823
April	196,190	6,662	200,684	203,772	397,586	+ 2,168	- 8,688	- 6,520
May	190,065	6,922	204,287	226,202	337,358	- 7,300	-60,228	-67,528
June	199,406	11,482	201,089	236,575	249,940	+ 9,797	-87,418	-77,619
July	197,241	9,955	213,020	202,717	239,635	- 5,824	-10,305	-16,129
Aug.	175,919	9,585	205,130	195,880	230,974	-19,626	- 8,661	-28,287
Sept.	187,872	7,674	196,275	199,432	220,823	- 729	-10,151	-10,880
Oct.	207,927	10,338	197,314	212,486	211,207	+20,951	- 9,616	+11,335
Nov.	221,559	9,410	222,458	225,840	216,687	+ 8,511	+ 5,480	+13,991
Dec.	215,377	12,532	242,635	229,154	228,637	-14,726	+11,950	- 2,776
1954 Total ..	2,358,107	107,745	2,466,547	2,453,954	228,637	- 695	-139,605	-140,300
1955								
Jan.	196,513	9,229	209,583	226,984	205,278	- 3,841	-23,359	-27,200
Feb.	203,338	13,472	212,823	225,255	188,916	+ 3,987	-16,362	-12,375
Mar.	233,701	10,558	237,526	235,118	195,064	+ 4,733	+ 6,148	+10,881
Apr.	231,236	10,842	224,525	221,415	200,835	+17,553	+ 5,771	+23,324
May	230,150	12,308	251,791	233,777	219,960	- 9,333	+19,125	+ 9,792

In U. S. A.

1954								
Mar.	73,838	7,671	118,065	95,795	126,470	.....	+ 7,750	.....
April	71,344	6,486	112,937	104,579	124,516	.....	- 1,954	.....
May	71,966	6,660	108,723	111,005	82,124	.....	-42,392	.....
June	74,903	11,216	112,474	106,252	69,289	.....	-12,835	.....
July	66,723	9,597	107,193	97,436	68,077	.....	- 212	.....
Aug.	53,263	8,784	104,693	92,475	58,648	.....	-10,429	.....
Sept.	62,714	7,168	88,786	88,198	48,775	.....	- 9,873	.....
Oct.	69,243	9,988	92,918	105,293	32,290	.....	-15,485	.....
Nov.	88,567	9,052	115,917	118,707	37,094	.....	+ 3,804	.....
Dec.	85,581	12,152	133,523	121,907	47,108	.....	+10,014	.....
1954 Total ..	863,721	102,472	1,311,031	1,208,755	47,108	.....	-40,604	.....
1955								
Jan.	86,931	8,879	123,840	113,949	45,982	.....	- 1,126	.....
Feb.	89,078	13,246	123,162	108,503	44,579	.....	- 1,403	.....
Mar.	98,171	10,239	135,701	131,354	46,091	.....	+ 1,512	.....
April	93,669	10,559	135,042	119,863	42,759	.....	+ 3,332	.....
May	95,148	11,734	135,042	124,353	43,340	.....	+ 581	.....

Outside U. S. A.*

1954								
Mar.	123,441	583	93,824	93,235	279,804	.....	+ 4,429	.....
April	124,846	176	87,747	99,193	273,070	.....	- 6,734	.....
May	118,099	262	95,564	115,197	255,234	.....	-17,836	.....
June	124,503	266	88,615	130,323	180,651	.....	-74,583	.....
July	130,518	358	105,827	105,281	170,558	.....	-10,093	.....
Aug.	122,656	801	100,437	103,405	172,326	.....	+ 1,768	.....
Sept.	125,158	506	107,489	110,234	172,048	.....	- 278	.....
Oct.	138,684	350	104,396	107,193	177,917	.....	+ 5,869	.....
Nov.	132,992	358	106,541	107,133	179,593	.....	+ 1,676	.....
Dec.	129,796	380	109,112	109,528	181,529	.....	+ 1,936	.....
1954 Total ..	1,494,386	5,273	1,155,516	1,247,120	181,529	.....	-99,001	.....
1955								
Jan.	109,582	350	85,743	113,035	159,296	.....	-22,233	.....
Feb.	114,260	208	89,661	116,752	144,337	.....	-14,959	.....
Mar.	133,530	319	101,825	119,863	42,759	.....	- 3,332	.....
April	137,567	283	102,396	101,552	158,076	.....	+ 9,103	.....
May	135,002	574	116,749	108,924	176,620	.....	18,544	.....

*Excluding Russia, Yugoslavia, Norway, Sweden, Japan, Australia.

Electrolytic Copper

Price, Del. Conn. Valley
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	24.50	24.50	29.88	30.36
Feb.	24.50	25.46	29.88	33.00
Mar.	24.50	31.49	29.93	33.45
Apr.	24.50	30.59	29.98	36.00
May	27.829	29.72	30.00	36.00
June	24.50	29.94	30.00	.....
July	24.50	29.92	30.00	.....
Aug.	24.50	29.69	30.00	.....
Sept.	24.50	29.75	30.00	.....
Oct.	24.50	29.80	30.00	.....
Nov.	24.50	29.88	30.00	.....
Dec.	24.50	29.88	30.00	.....
Aver.	24.50	29.15	29.97	.....

Lake Copper

Producers' Price, Delivered
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	24.625	24.625	30.00	30.12
Feb.	24.625	24.625	30.00	33.00
Mar.	24.625	32.00	30.00	33.56
Apr.	24.625	32.23	30.00	36.00
May	24.625	Nom	30.00	36.00
June	24.625	30.125	30.00	.....
July	24.625	30.125	30.00	.....
Aug.	24.625	30.125	30.00	.....
Sept.	24.625	30.125	30.00	.....
Oct.	24.625	30.125	30.00	.....
Nov.	24.625	30.125	30.00	.....
Dec.	24.625	30.038	30.00	.....
Aver.	24.625	29.47	30.00	.....

Export Copper

Electrolytic f. a. s. New York
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	27.50	34.825	28.635	35.29
Feb.	27.50	34.825	28.59	38.41
Mar.	27.50	35.131	29.544	42.58
Apr.	27.50	35.89	29.93	42.78
May	24.50	29.89	30.00	39.76
June	34.415	29.75	30.00	.....
July	34.537	29.692	30.00	.....
Aug.	34.825	29.075	30.00	.....
Sept.	34.825	29.00	30.80	.....
Oct.	34.825	29.053	33.22	.....
Nov.	34.825	28.875	32.832	.....
Dec.	34.825	28.774	33.37	.....
Aver.	31.742	31.128	30.58	.....

Fabricators' Copper Statistics

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	Fabricators' Stocks of Refined Cop.	Unfilled Purchases of Refined by Fab. from Producers	Fabricators' Working Stocks	Unfilled Sales by Fabricators to Customers	Actual Copper Consumed by Fabricators	Excess Fabricators' Stocks Over Orders Bkd.
1949						
Total	354,992	82,793	285,298	189,407	1,053,225	— 36,920
1950						
Total	290,241	92,372	288,392	313,052	1,438,327	—218,831
1951						
Total	280,402	32,147	295,385	303,050	1,392,111	—285,886
1952						
Total	333,455	32,652	292,157	275,312	1,389,451	—201,362
1953						
Jan.	321,212	43,195	294,467	275,736	134,203	—205,796
Feb.	312,177	52,990	290,367	296,760	123,850	—221,960
Mar.	319,356	47,685	292,447	291,979	122,980	—217,385
Apr.	342,771	53,501	295,096	298,532	116,319	—197,356
May	364,197	49,952	293,794	285,425	126,972	—165,070
June	363,020	40,759	297,387	268,099	132,615	—161,707
July	376,629	39,936	302,113	259,641	91,826	—146,189
Aug.	366,244	42,490	305,204	235,893	113,250	—132,363
Sept.	353,081	38,593	307,612	206,476	111,805	—117,414
Oct.	352,091	31,035	305,431	187,438	116,259	—109,743
Nov.	350,804	34,380	305,877	165,047	102,258	—85,740
Dec.	380,881	25,022	309,664	170,917	83,652	— 74,678
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,375,869	.....
1954						
Jan.	355,632	26,423	307,014	142,588	100,805	— 67,547
Feb.	349,661	26,227	305,670	122,999	94,975	— 52,781
Mar.	341,693	28,836	304,065	123,887	103,796	— 57,423
Apr.	341,616	30,677	302,391	124,559	104,943	— 54,667
May	349,796	33,210	305,504	123,039	102,810	— 45,537
June	351,518	43,723	304,833	122,218	104,531	— 31,810
July	370,287	41,104	307,352	130,576	80,751	— 26,537
Aug.	359,474	58,007	302,423	131,514	102,966	— 16,456
Sept.	341,726	50,650	300,603	148,515	106,628	— 56,742
Oct.	330,787	50,240	299,068	135,140	116,232	— 53,181
Nov.	335,315	55,517	301,097	137,076	114,392	— 47,341
Dec.	360,526	58,125	304,619	136,581	99,479	— 22,549
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,232,090	.....
1955						
Jan.	334,105	66,122	302,658	159,016	136,539	— 61,447
Feb.	323,425	75,840	301,597	180,898	118,786	— 83,230
Mar.	311,235	85,859	301,937	187,827	143,544	— 92,670
Apr.	316,575	88,992	304,117	205,308	115,073	—103,858

Mine Production of Copper in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	Eastern	Missouri	Western	Total
1951				
Ttl.	41,119	2,422	884,788	928,330
1952				
Ttl.	36,758	1,726	885,985	924,469
1953				
Ttl.	38,900	2,237	885,174	926,448
1954				
Mar.	3,560	158	67,558	71,276
Apr.	3,047	163	65,187	68,397
May	3,136	151	68,168	71,455
June	3,228	154	69,577	72,959
July	2,976	139	63,436	66,551
Aug.	2,947	155	48,566	51,668
Sept.	3,427	157	58,527	62,111
Oct.	3,683	150	67,382	71,215
Nov.	3,660	136	75,412	79,208
Dec.	4,156	137	77,124	81,417
Ttl.	39,846	1,850	794,555	836,251
1955				
Jan.	5,054	175	78,062	83,291
Feb.	5,338	185	78,058	83,581
Mar.	6,654	220	86,854	93,728
Apr.	5,644	190	83,170	89,004

Average Custom Smelters' Scrap Buying Prices

(Cents per pound for carload lots del. consumers' works)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	Light Copper Scrap	Re-finery Brass*
1953				
Av.	33.955	20.405	20.855	20.036
1954				
Apr.	26.42	24.92	23.42	21.77
May	27.04	25.54	24.04	22.58
June	27.125	25.625	24.125	22.875
July	27.09	25.59	24.09	22.93
Aug.	27.12	25.62	24.12	23.74
Sept.	27.51	26.01	24.51	24.62
Oct.	28.02	26.52	25.02	24.965
Nov.	28.55	27.05	25.55	25.43
Dec.	28.85	27.35	25.85	25.82
Av.	26.75	25.22	23.69	22.92
1955				
Jan.	30.08	28.58	27.08	26.44
Feb.	32.80	31.30	29.73	27.92
Mar.	34.28	32.78	31.03	29.43
Apr.	34.48	32.98	31.23	30.61
May	33.70	32.20	30.45	30.00

*Of dry content for material having a dry copper content in excess of 60%.

Brass Ingot Makers' Scrap Copper Buying Prices

(Average Prices)

(Cents per pound del. refinery for 60,000 lbs. of each grade)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	No. 1 Composition	Heavy Yellow Brass
1953				
Av.	23.524	21.934	18.862	14.127
1954				
Apr.	26.39	24.89	20.02	15.35
May	27.03	25.53	21.50	16.50
June	27.01	25.51	21.50	16.50
July	26.90	25.38	21.40	16.69
Aug.	26.81	25.25	21.64	17.15
Sept.	27.01	25.51	21.85	17.35
Oct.	27.675	26.175	22.70	17.78
Nov.	28.07	26.57	23.20	18.07
Dec.	28.50	27.00	23.71	18.21
Av.	26.59	25.07	20.99	16.24
1955				
Jan.	29.35	27.85	24.36	19.07
Feb.	30.85	29.35	23.27	20.66
Mar.	33.66	31.83	27.44	21.43
Apr.	33.73	31.99	27.90	21.38
May	33.66	32.16	27.08	24.18

Scrap Copper Receipts by Custom Smelters and Refineries in United States*

(In Short Tons)

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	3,077	7,080	10,172	17,084	15,793	6,640	4,523	6,486	9,859	11,047
Feb.	1,576	5,394	11,890	20,238	12,500	5,153	3,633	10,337	8,490	15,198
Mar.	2,116	9,187	11,954	20,678	13,538	7,912	5,243	19,991	9,738	12,198
Apr.	2,750	13,065	15,125	15,968	12,304	8,553	6,214	16,584	9,004	13,162
May	2,455	14,264	16,357	14,237	8,749	8,458	8,033	10,857	8,687	15,133
June	2,230	9,883	11,176	8,809	20,523	8,628	4,425	10,945	13,309	.....
July	2,581	8,578	8,370	7,782	10,040	6,642	5,188	9,063	10,260	.....
Aug.	2,117	8,572	17,081	8,246	10,452	6,113	5,003	7,137	10,100	.....
Sept.	4,832	10,611	16,001	10,980	4,903	3,561	4,667	9,042	10,641	.....
Oct.	2,932	8,532	10,854	6,401	9,459	5,336	4,602	10,065	11,662	.....
Nov.	3,079	8,070	7,625	15,347	9,287	3,179	4,724	7,815	10,879	.....
Dec.	4,081	9,154	11,926	10,533	7,178	4,538	6,208	11,476	14,876	.....
Total	33,826	112,386	147,931	156,303	142,607	71,812	62,470	129,798	127,449	.....

*As compiled by Copper Institute.

Brass and Bronze Ingot Monthly Shipments

(Net Tons)

The following figures showing the combined shipments of ingot brass and bronze are compiled by the Ingot Brass and Bronze Industry and represent in excess of 95 per cent of the deliveries of the entire industry.

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	41,021	29,196	27,841	26,998	19,456	18,374	28,416	28,315	24,423	20,661	25,201
Feb.	39,297	24,580	24,686	22,487	15,928	18,487	27,168	24,211	25,429	19,920	25,349
Mar.	41,988	27,176	17,477	24,282	14,550	22,494	31,997	23,890	28,256	23,653	29,713
Apr.	40,118	30,228	24,577	25,177	10,695	22,118	30,472	22,547	25,044	24,746	27,641
May	37,262	27,333	19,525	23,716	11,114	23,643	33,267	21,740	21,660	22,269	28,708
June	32,613	31,349	16,929	24,401	9,696	25,093	33,817	21,274	20,818	22,348	.....
July	27,995	26,677	16,728	20,456	10,220	21,609	32,016	18,947	19,321	17,074	.....
Aug.	25,372	27,896	18,589	24,093	14,194	26,689	25,285	21,807	20,156	21,684	.....
Sept.	20,165	27,390	19,025	23,641	16,208	28,811	22,285	22,770	21,463	22,464	.....
Oct.	9,527	31,461	22,066	21,559	18,026	32,240	25,124	25,811	22,230	24,080	.....
Nov.	9,966	29,232	21,666	21,731	18,488	31,748	23,544	23,441	21,860	23,061	.....
Dec.	20,488	27,206	23,362	20,954	17,960	28,575	20,987	22,983	20,541	21,273	.....
Total	372,812	339,724	263,711	279,500	175,643	303,563	332,378	277,736	271,251	263,233	.....
Aver.	31,608	28,310	21,976	23,292	14,637	25,297	27,615	23,145	22,604	21,936	.....

METALS, JUNE, 1955

United States Lead Statistics of Primary Refineries

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock At Beginning	Production Primary & Secondary	Total Supply	Stock At End	Domestic Shipments
1948	21,328	511,356	532,684	38,644	490,630
1949	38,644	542,676	581,320	70,424	355,905
1950	70,424	571,763	642,187	35,619	499,637
1951	35,619	486,874	522,493	25,339	496,184
1952 .....	.....	532,778	558,117	.....	492,094
1953 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	58,490	44,741	103,231	58,236	44,987
November	58,236	52,562	110,798	67,494	43,234
December	67,494	48,687	116,181	81,152	35,007
Total .....	.....	533,883	577,443	.....	488,437
1954 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January	81,152	48,518	129,670	92,496	37,108
February	92,496	42,046	134,542	97,981	36,551
March	97,981	50,808	148,789	100,927	47,837
April	100,927	46,730	147,657	100,441	47,161
May	100,441	49,139	149,580	109,302	40,183
June	109,302	42,317	151,619	104,626	46,987
July	104,626	35,716	140,342	93,030	37,402
August	93,030	44,089	137,119	84,429	43,402
September	84,429	47,762	132,191	93,358	30,891
October	93,358	51,276	144,634	95,496	36,307
November	95,496	46,711	142,207	94,387	34,913
December	94,387	46,506	140,893	92,719	37,017
Total .....	.....	551,618	632,770	.....	475,551
1955 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January	92,719	44,780	137,499	84,882	40,451
February	84,882	40,173	125,055	64,938	46,645
March	64,938	50,308	115,246	59,881	42,381
April	53,881	50,274	110,155	54,956	44,878

In instances where the figures are not in balance it is due to shipments to other than domestic consumers.

Industrial Classification of Domestic Lead Shipments

	Cable (American Bureau of Metal Statistics)	Amm.	Foil	Batt'y	Brass Making (In tons of 2,000 lbs.)	Sun-dries	Jobbers	Unclassified
1948	114,253	42,080	2,258	97,637	4,921	41,524	8,076	215,150
1949	56,273	12,443	1,139	72,475	3,190	37,549	4,117	168,719
1950	66,646	28,854	3,304	93,297	6,374	60,118	10,450	230,594
1951	70,149	32,099	2,063	75,337	5,583	48,248	3,550	259,155
1952 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec.	5,536	2,594	110	5,840	385	3,319	253	21,333
Total	74,616	30,809	1,374	77,238	5,160	50,943	5,671	246,283
1953 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	6,829	3,450	370	8,480	752	5,118	605	23,310
June	6,420	3,315	290	7,018	528	5,892	196	20,481
July	5,123	3,161	35	6,304	205	5,047	168	15,609
Aug.	5,226	2,335	120	9,435	745	5,382	268	17,325
Sept.	6,494	2,162	105	7,274	1,088	5,261	199	19,015
Oct.	9,612	2,782	160	6,346	307	4,628	1,987	19,165
Nov.	6,920	3,352	312	4,452	385	4,876	982	21,955
Dec.	6,220	1,896	72	3,985	206	3,350	402	18,876
Total	76,283	34,415	2,136	80,339	5,716	55,936	6,390	227,222
1954 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.	6,273	2,955	.....	5,077	964	5,051	628	16,160
Feb.	6,040	2,170	.....	5,890	798	3,682	254	17,717
Mar.	7,620	2,405	252	6,663	149	6,818	492	23,438
Apr.	6,207	2,550	361	6,341	308	5,194	342	25,798
May	6,030	2,310	276	5,635	250	4,621	1,020	20,041
June	6,116	3,700	122	5,711	406	6,525	1,114	23,293
July	4,000	1,500	...	6,690	415	4,121	861	19,608
Aug.	8,799	3,358	146	6,111	838	5,377	1,152	17,621
Sept.	4,602	1,653	564	4,110	20	4,667	851	14,424
Oct.	6,142	1,970	657	4,172	383	4,581	829	17,573
Nov.	5,816	3,795	333	3,898	520	3,202	721	16,628
Dec.	7,707	1,880	100	5,790	141	3,530	906	16,963
Total	75,412	30,246	2,811	66,088	5,192	57,369	9,170	229,264
1955 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.	7,044	1,570	36	5,158	213	4,451	857	21,122
Feb.	5,869	3,200	348	6,758	289	4,796	1,013	24,373
Mar.	6,538	2,340	614	6,897	240	3,807	1,167	20,778
Apr.	5,909	2,625	201	6,533	463	5,178	1,234	22,735

Lead Prices at New York

(Common Grade)
Monthly Average Prices

	(Cents per pound)	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19.00	14.192	13.26	15.00	.....
Feb.	19.00	13.50	12.82	15.00	.....
Mar.	19.00	13.404	12.94	15.00	.....
Apr.	18.92	12.64	13.91	15.00	.....
May	15.731	12.75	14.00	15.00	.....
June	15.26	13.413	14.11	.....	.....
July	16.00	13.683	14.00	.....	.....
Aug.	16.00	14.00	14.06	.....	.....
Sept.	16.00	13.74	14.60	.....	.....
Oct.	14.426	13.50	14.975	.....	.....
Nov.	14.18	13.50	15.00	.....	.....
Dec.	14.125	13.50	15.00	.....	.....
Av.	16.47	13.485	14.06	.....	.....

Lead Sheet Prices

(To Jobbers, Full Sheets)
Monthly Average Prices

	(Cents per pound)	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	24.00	19.192	18.26	20.00	.....
Feb.	24.00	18.50	17.82	20.00	.....
Mar.	24.00	18.404	17.94	20.00	.....
Apr.	23.92	17.64	18.91	20.00	.....
May	20.81	17.75	19.00	20.00	.....
June	20.65	19.413	19.11	.....	.....
July	21.00	18.683	19.00	.....	.....
Aug.	21.00	19.00	19.06	.....	.....
Sept.	21.00	18.74	19.60	.....	.....
Oct.	19.48	18.50	19.975	.....	.....
Nov.	19.18	18.50	20.00	.....	.....
Dec.	19.125	18.50	20.00	.....	.....

Battery Shipments

The following table shows replacement battery shipments in the United States as compiled by the Business Information Division of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the Association of American Battery Manufacturers.

	(In thousands of units)	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan. ..	1,639	1,571	1,788	1,478	.....
Feb. ..	963	1,162	1,422	1,647	.....
Mar. ..	769	1,202	1,194	1,321	.....
Apr. ..	850	1,245	1,150	1,281	.....
May ..	1,137	1,455	1,391	.....	.....
June ..	1,535	2,004	1,834	.....	.....
July ..	2,526	2,528	2,288	.....	.....
Aug. ..	2,905	2,707	2,481	.....	.....
Sept. ..	2,874	2,852	2,728	.....	.....
Oct. ..	3,112	2,825	2,667	.....	.....
Nov. ..	2,168	2,173	2,410	.....	.....
Dec. ..	1,975	1,890	1,796	.....	.....
Total ..	22,453	23,614	23,147	.....	.....

Lead Stocks at Primary U. S. Smelters and Refiners

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	In ore and matte and in process at smelters	— In base bullion (lead content) — At smelters & refineries	In transit to refineries	In process at refineries	Refined pig lead	Anti- monial lead	Total Stocks
1949							
Jan. 1	76,373	9,697	4,101	17,939	29,050	9,594	146,754
1950							
Jan. 1	95,481	16,364	3,696	15,651	61,329	9,095	201,526
1951							
Jan. 1	69,757	11,993	4,959	15,341	28,894	6,725	137,669
1952							
Jan. 1	67,817	11,315	3,909	15,700	18,518	6,821	124,080
1953							
Sept. 1	83,673	15,332	2,964	22,960	43,355	14,748	183,032
Oct. 1	81,377	16,921	3,549	24,717	42,613	15,877	185,054
Nov. 1	79,283	19,446	2,664	26,785	42,494	15,742	186,414
Dec. 1	73,348	19,916	2,868	24,303	50,996	16,498	187,929
1954							
Jan. 1	67,688	17,920	2,867	26,713	65,036	16,116	196,340
Feb. 1	63,032	12,790	3,406	28,050	77,805	14,691	198,774
Mar. 1	63,175	12,226	4,482	28,140	83,183	14,798	206,044
Apr. 1	68,520	13,377	2,631	28,841	88,942	11,985	214,296
May 1	67,270	14,624	2,715	28,257	88,464	11,977	213,307
June 1	64,103	10,906	1,348	27,105	97,420	11,882	212,764
July 1	61,669	12,241	3,660	26,046	94,828	9,798	208,242
Aug. 1	63,093	17,196	2,592	30,301	80,820	12,210	206,212
Sept. 1	62,851	18,688	2,903	29,792	72,150	12,279	198,663
Oct. 1	63,731	18,771	4,155	29,024	79,190	14,168	209,089
Nov. 1	59,660	17,095	3,265	28,373	80,650	14,846	203,889
Dec. 1	57,452	16,888	2,570	27,816	79,814	14,573	199,113
1955							
Jan. 1	62,074	18,170	1,723	27,164	77,930	14,789	201,850
Feb. 1	59,303	15,485	3,133	29,393	69,980	14,902	192,196
Mar. 1	64,492	17,741	3,781	28,467	52,734	12,204	179,419
Apr. 1	57,577	20,063	2,309	28,564	47,496	12,385	168,394
May 1	59,686	17,468	3,496	25,373	43,207	11,749	160,979

Receipts of Lead in Ore and Scrap By U. S. Smelters (a)

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Receipts of lead in ore			Receipts of lead in scrap etc. (b)	Total receipts in ore, & scrap
	United States	Foreign	Total		
1949 Total	420,122	93,061	513,183	58,447	571,630
1950 Total	430,072	76,160	506,232	43,666	549,898
1951 Total	376,851	75,515	452,366	36,510	488,876
1952 Total	405,990	98,276	504,266	41,845	546,111
1953					
July	27,339	17,082	44,421	4,061	48,482
August	27,709	19,548	47,257	5,562	52,819
September	27,637	12,190	39,827	4,625	44,452
October	27,934	17,063	44,997	3,680	48,677
November	26,904	13,603	40,507	4,016	44,523
December	28,812	10,767	39,579	3,580	43,159
Total	351,183	155,788	506,971	42,994	549,965
1954					
January	26,202	13,309	39,511	3,162	42,673
February	29,342	10,888	40,230	3,373	43,603
March	31,520	12,006	43,526	3,550	47,076
April	28,508	13,173	41,681	4,524	46,205
May	25,762	11,141	36,903	4,484	41,387
June	28,266	11,750	40,016	3,300	43,316
July	26,975	14,984	41,959	3,742	45,701
August	28,835	12,820	41,655	4,060	45,715
September	25,244	20,807	46,051	4,450	50,501
October	26,884	12,561	39,445	5,134	44,579
November	29,107	8,622	37,729	5,628	43,357
December	29,646	16,020	45,666	4,457	50,123
Total	336,291	158,081	494,372	49,864	544,236
1955					
January	28,767	11,502	40,269	3,509	43,778
February	27,456	17,400	44,856	2,738	47,594
March	30,056	11,104	41,160	3,291	44,451
April	28,707	16,347	45,054	3,249	48,303

(a) Receipts of lead in ore are computed on the basis of recoverable lead. Owing to the estimational factor in this, which is probably on the low side, and also to the possibility that some lead receipts may escape attention, these monthly totals probably underrun the actual production of pig lead. (b) inclusive only of scrap smelted in connection with ore, plus some scrap received by primary refiners.

METALS, JUNE, 1955

N. Y. Lead Price Changes

(Effective Date)

1949	Nov. 11....14.50
Aug. 2....14.75	Nov. 20....14.25
Aug. 18....15.125	Nov. 24....14.00
Sept. 26....14.75	Dec. 22....14.25
Oct. 3....14.25	Dec. 29....14.50
Oct. 7....13.75	Dec. 31....14.75
Oct. 14....13.00	1953
Nov. 10....12.75	Jan. 7....14.50
Nov. 16....12.50	Jan. 12....14.00
Nov. 21....12.00	Feb. 2....13.50
1950	Mar. 4....13.00
Mar. 9....11.00	Mar. 10....13.50
Mar. 14....10.50	Apr. 7....13.00
Apr. 20....10.75	Apr. 16....12.50
Apr. 26....11.00	Apr. 21....12.00
May 4....11.25	Apr. 29....12.50
May 10....11.50	May 18....12.75
May 11....12.00	May 19....13.00
June 23....11.50	May 26....13.15
1951	June 11....13.50
June 28....11.00	July 20....13.75
July 12....11.50	July 23....14.00
July 13....12.00	Sept. 16....13.50
Aug. 15....13.00	1954
Aug. 21....14.00	Jan. 18....13.00
Sept. 1....15.00	Feb. 18....12.50
Sept. 8....16.00	Mar. 9....12.75
Oct. 2....19.00	Mar. 10....13.00
Oct. 31....17.00	Mar. 26....13.25
1952	Mar. 29....13.50
Apr. 29....18.00	Apr. 1....13.75
May 2....17.00	Apr. 12....14.00
May 12....15.00	June 2....14.25
June 23....15.50	June 15....14.00
June 24....16.00	Aug. 25....14.25
Oct. 7....15.00	Sept. 7....14.50
Oct. 14....14.00	Sept. 15....14.75
Oct. 22....13.50	Oct. 4....14.75
Nov. 3....14.00	Oct. 4....15.00
Nov. 10....14.20	Oct. 5....15.00

*OFA Ceiling. †Returned to OFA Ceiling.
**OFS Ceiling.

Antimonial Lead Stocks at Primary Refineries

(A. B. M. S.)

	(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
End of:	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	7,430	11,572	14,691	14,902
Feb.	7,805	10,736	14,798	12,204
Mar.	9,169	11,484	11,955	12,385
Apr.	9,646	11,248	11,977	11,749
May	9,931	10,764	11,852	.....
June	10,323	14,335	9,798	.....
July	10,049	14,247	12,210	.....
Aug.	11,253	14,748	12,279	.....
Sept.	9,874	15,877	14,168	.....
Oct.	10,967	15,742	14,846	.....
Nov.	11,143	16,498	14,573	.....
Dec.	12,155	16,116	14,789	.....

Antimonial Lead Production by Primary Refineries

(A. B. M. S.)

	(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
End of:	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	5,767	2,937	3,768	4,529
Feb.	4,395	3,682	4,257	4,777
Mar.	3,800	5,353	4,475	6,202
Apr.	3,162	5,027	4,470	5,343
May	2,347	6,497	4,373	.....
June	5,303	9,270	3,796	.....
July	6,352	5,259	5,991	.....
Aug.	6,492	4,668	6,455	.....
Sept.	4,748	5,509	5,869	.....
Oct.	5,867	5,100	5,532	.....
Nov.	4,674	5,400	5,364	.....
Dec.	3,947	3,060	5,255	.....

Total 56,854 61,762 59,875

U. S. Lead Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

1955			
Metal Products	Jan.-Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Ammunition	11,746	3,845	4,263
Bearing metals	7,557	2,049	2,884
Brass and bronze	5,520	1,761	2,065
Cable covering	30,729	9,413	11,261
Calking lead	13,436	4,587	4,933
Casting metals	3,304	1,042	1,139
Collapsible tubes	2,454	740	806
Foil	1,097	449	437
Pipes, traps and bends	7,225	2,324	2,712
Sheet lead	7,321	2,262	2,611
Solder	21,513	6,871	8,092
Storage batteries (antimonial lead)	40,731	12,944	14,595
(oxide)	38,166	11,953	13,141
Terne metal	461	154	202
Type metal	5,919	1,968	2,194
Total	197,079	62,382	71,325
Pigments:			
White lead	3,448	1,059	1,497
Red lead and litharge	20,937	6,121	7,815
Pigment colors	3,321	810	1,280
Other†	1,446	709	428
Total	29,152	8,759	11,020
Chemicals:			
Tetraethyl lead	40,078	10,737	12,915
Misc. chemicals	223	93	70
Total	40,301	10,830	12,985
Misc. Uses:			
Annealing	1,254	394	452
Galvanizing	516	171	182
Lead plating	229	45	45
Weights and ballasts	1,566	555	532
Total	3,565	1,165	1,211
Other Uses			
Unclassified	4,409	1,568	1,549
Total	274,506	84,704	98,090
Estimated unreported consumption	3,000	1,000	1,000
Total	278,000	86,000	99,000
Daily average‡	3,089	3,071	3,194

† Includes lead content of leaded zinc oxide production.

‡ Based on number of days in month without adjustment for Sundays or holidays.

Consumers' Lead Stocks, Receipts and Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

	Stocks at plants on Feb. 28*	Received during Mar.	Consumed during Mar.	Stocks at plants on Mar. 31
Refined soft lead	80,520	53,540	61,607	72,503
Antimonial lead	16,833	25,782	24,416	18,199
Unmelted white scrap	3,463	2,068	2,461	3,070
Percentage metals	8,611	4,452	4,810	8,253
Copper-base scrap	1,730	2,105	2,073	1,762
Drosses, residues, etc.	8,985	2,402	2,435	8,952
Total	120,142	90,399	97,802	112,739

* Revised

† Excludes 288 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

Consumption of Lead by Class of Product

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

March			
	Soft and Antimonial Lead	Scrap, Percentage Metals, Drosses, Etc.	Total
Metal products	59,681	11,644	71,325
Pigments	10,718	14	10,732
Chemicals	12,985	...	12,985
Miscellaneous	1,197	14	1,211
Unclassified	1,442	107	1,549
Total	86,023	11,779	97,802

† Excludes 288 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

U. K. Lead Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	27,182	25,786	29,062
Feb.	24,552	25,837	28,926
Mar.	25,226	29,442	33,225
Apr.	24,869	25,820	28,656
May	24,350	28,637	...
June	23,612	28,574	...
July	23,455	25,968	...
Aug.	20,599	25,671	...
Sept.	27,426	30,631	...
Oct.	28,014	30,123	...
Nov.	27,358	30,142	...
Dec.	26,582	28,840	...
Total	303,753	335,471	...

American Antimony

Monthly Average Prices in bulk, f. o. b. Laredo (Cents per lb. in ton lots)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	50.00	34.50	28.50	28.50
Feb.	50.00	34.50	28.50	28.50
Mar.	50.00	34.50	28.50	28.50
Apr.	48.85	34.50	28.50	28.50
May	42.077	34.50	28.50	28.50
June	39.00	34.50	28.50	...
July	39.00	34.50	28.50	...
Aug.	39.00	34.50	28.50	...
Sept.	39.00	34.50	28.50	...
Oct.	39.00	34.50	28.50	...
Nov.	35.62	33.68	28.50	...
Dec.	34.50	28.50	28.50	...
Av.	42.17	33.93	28.50	...

Lead Imports and Exports by Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc., metric tons except where otherwise noted.

IMPORTS			
	1955	1955	1955
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
U. S.† (s.t.)	10,175	16,217	17,748
Canada (s.t.)	...	29	...
Belgium	636	...	...
Denmark	796	1,860	1,032
France	2,625	3,691	4,708
Germany†	7,159*	...	...
Italy††	1,202	1,865	...
Netherlands	3,689	1,236	...
Norway	474	1,343	...
Sweden	776	1,699	1,431
Switzerland	788	1,121	2,100
U. K. (l.t.)	17,978	23,905	...
India†† (l.t.)	845	465	...
EXPORTS			
	1955	1955	1955
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
U. S.† (s.t.)	92	43	11
Canada	5,500	11,882	10,318
Belgium	2,743	...	...
Denmark	197	273	716
France	369	489	54
Germany†	3,391*	...	...
Netherlands	458	185	...
Switzerland	37	3	...
N. Rhodesia†† (l.t.)	1,100	1,053	...
Australia†† (l.t.)	14,221*	...	...

† Refined.

†† British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

* Includes scrap.

†† Includes lead alloys.

* December, 1954.

French Lead Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1955	1955	1955
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Ore (gross weight)	11,318	9,688	10,673
Italy	280	77	105
Algeria	619	470	575
Fr. Morocco	8,618	8,077	8,993
French Equat. Africa	...	1,064	1,000
Pig lead:			
Argentiferous	...	305	...
Rhodesia	...	305	...
Non-Argenti-			
tiferous	2,625	3,386	4,708
Belgium	51	168	26
Germany (W.)	...	330	350
Greece	60	...	...
U. Kingdom	2	3	...
Algeria	4	6	5
Fr. Morocco	208	367	1,835
Tunisia	2,300	2,510	2,492
Other countries	...	2	...
Antimonial lead	25	3	...

U. K. Lead Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1955	1955	1955
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
(Gross Weight)			
Lead and lead alloys	17,978	23,905	17,325
Australia	8,913	15,223	8,496
Canada	5,125	4,073	5,375
Yugoslavia	1,100	666	...
United States	422	2,740	650
Peru	...	...	1,950
Other countries	2,418	1,203	854

METALS, JUNE, 1955

Domestic Zinc Statistics

American Zinc Institute

Commencing with January, 1948, all regularly operating U. S. primary and secondary smelters are included in this report. Production from foreign area also is included.
(Tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock Begin- ning	Pro- duction	Domestic	Shipments		Total	Stock at End	Unfilled Orders at End	Daily Avg. Prod.
				Export & Drawback	Gov't Acct				
1947	TI, 175,500	848,027	698,281	117,305	140,230	955,816	68,011	59,705	2,323
1947	Mo. Av.	70,669	58,190	9,775	11,686	79,651			
1948	TI, 68,647	850,015	770,398	69,910	57,598	897,904	20,848	51,318	2,323
1948	Mo. Av.	70,842	64,200	9,328	4,800	74,826			
1949	TI, 20,848	870,113	648,285	56,925	91,526	796,740	94,221	42,625	2,334
1949	Mo. Av.	72,509	54,024	4,744	7,627	66,395			
1950	TI, 94,221	910,354	849,246	18,189	128,256	995,691	8,884	74,795	2,494
1950	Mo. Av.	75,868	70,770	1,516	10,688	82,974			
1951	TI, 8,884	931,833	836,800	32,067	39,949	918,816	21,901	50,500	2,558
1951	Mo. Av.	77,653	69,733	3,506	3,320	76,568			
1952									
Dec.	83,149	81,363	71,175	2,615	3,562	77,352	86,160	45,264	2,627
Total		961,430	803,343	56,202	86,626	896,171			
Monthly Avg.		80,119	66,945	4,683	3,052	74,681			2,627
1953									
Apr.	99,864	80,459	78,211	215	7,517	86,043	94,280	38,722	2,681
May	94,280	82,422	75,648	259	3,343	84,250	92,452	43,271	2,659
June	92,452	81,617	72,612	36	4,136	76,784	97,285	44,307	2,721
July	97,285	80,825	69,498	94	4,612	74,204	103,906	32,327	2,607
Aug.	103,906	83,241	65,450	428	3,372	68,280	117,897	32,988	2,685
Sept.	117,897	81,211	55,187	165	2,215	67,547	141,861	27,323	2,704
Oct.	141,861	84,031	65,470	482	1,223	67,175	158,417	25,950	2,711
Nov.	158,417	75,891	63,617	2,848	2,320	65,485	165,623	29,437	2,530
Dec.	165,623	79,116	55,487	6,282	2,127	63,596	180,843	35,466	2,552
Total		971,191	818,850	16,326	42,332	877,508			2,661
Monthly Avg.		80,933	68,238	1,361	3,523	73,126			2,661
1954									
Jan.	180,843	78,561	54,865	3,681	2,146	60,692	198,712	26,378	2,534
Feb.	198,712	68,020	57,781	7,179	1,778	66,783	199,994	28,943	2,429
Mar.	199,994	71,186	66,929	1,703	1,448	70,080	201,100	31,702	2,296
Apr.	201,100	70,255	67,612	977	2,430	70,616	200,740	31,702	2,342
May	200,740	73,645	61,369	670	2,037	64,566	209,828	36,624	2,876
June	209,828	71,466	72,257	2,297	5,685	80,239	201,055	33,100	2,385
July	201,124	70,749	59,157	1,476	13,214	73,846	198,027	38,899	2,282
Aug.	198,027	71,810	58,188	1,526	16,871	76,584	193,253	41,059	2,316
Sept.	193,253	60,137	64,548	1,072	12,265	77,885	175,505	48,818	2,004
Oct.	175,505	67,047	73,867	1,468	10,080	90,415	152,137	51,559	2,163
Nov.	162,137	80,119	77,074	2,477	18,066	97,617	134,639	44,042	2,671
Dec.	134,639	85,166	75,106	3,405	17,218	95,728	124,077	45,862	2,747
Total		868,242	787,922	27,929	108,957	924,808			
1955									
Jan.	124,277	86,076	70,863	19,694	93,201	117,152	57,421	2,777	
Feb.	117,152	78,977	80,016	3,743	16,205	99,964	96,165	54,527	2,820
Mar.	96,165	89,179	79,720	1,828	12,959	94,507	90,837	60,057	2,877
Apr.	90,837	83,786	89,589	1,967	8,488	100,044	74,597	65,127	2,793
May	74,579	86,177	83,336	3,302	10,434	97,572	63,184	70,087	2,780

U. S. Consumption of Slab Zinc

Bureau of Mines

By Industries (Short Tons)

	Galvan- izers	Die Casters	Brass products	Rolled zinc	Zinc oxide & other	Total
1948 Total	365,979	232,482	107,422	76,672	24,247	806,802
1949 Total	348,544	197,387	84,257	55,100	17,643	702,931
1950 Total	434,094	281,385	136,451	67,779	27,656	947,365
1951 Total	386,373	266,442	141,456	64,000	28,738	887,009
1952 Total	375,563	236,022	155,311	51,508	30,885	849,289
1953						
January	36,974	27,465	16,739	4,593	3,332	89,103
February	34,882	27,092	14,880	3,914	3,330	84,098
March	37,375	30,651	17,494	5,360	3,572	94,452
April	36,181	29,790	17,162	5,109	3,302	91,544
May	34,790	27,398	17,748	5,082	3,408	88,426
June	32,758	27,099	17,564	5,309	3,129	85,859
July	30,535	22,832	12,361	4,053	3,250	73,031
August	33,074	22,740	15,739	4,440	3,107	79,100
September	33,465	21,745	13,374	4,329	3,221	76,134
October	34,354	22,854	13,709	4,077	3,077	78,071
November	29,989	21,408	9,779	3,887	2,482	67,545
December	28,785	24,272	10,758	3,631	2,827	70,273
Total	403,162	305,346	177,301	53,784	38,037	977,636
1954						
January	26,731	21,804	10,266	4,014	3,029	65,844
February	27,243	22,184	8,486	4,035	2,230	64,178
March	31,298	26,549	9,026	4,246	2,520	73,639
April	32,970	24,176	8,181	3,933	2,395	71,655
May	32,935	22,081	8,450	3,848	3,028	70,342
June	34,827	23,534	8,860	4,214	2,880	74,665
July	33,897	17,214	6,135	3,006	2,712	63,314
August	38,225	19,891	8,349	4,030	2,684	73,529
September	37,591	20,980	8,505	3,153	3,037	73,616
October	36,407	26,051	9,501	4,181	3,055	79,545
November	34,212	30,572	10,573	3,969	2,785	82,461
December	32,263	31,781	10,961	3,350	2,967	81,342
Total	398,599	286,817	107,293	45,979	33,342	876,130
1955						
January	32,638	32,863	12,313	3,754	3,151	84,719
February	31,601	31,254	10,690	3,912	2,745	80,202
March	37,648	37,682	12,718	4,635	3,305	95,988

METALS, JUNE, 1955

Prime Western Zinc Prices (East St. Louis)

Average Prices, Cents Per Pound

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19.50	12.596	9.76	11.50
Feb.	19.50	11.48	9.375	11.50
Mar.	19.50	11.024	9.66	11.50
Apr.	19.50	11.00	10.25	11.93
May	19.50	11.00	10.29	12.00
June	15.74	11.00	10.96	....
July	15.00	11.00	11.00	....
Aug.	14.077	11.00	11.00	....
Sept.	14.01	10.18	11.44	....
Oct.	13.306	10.00	11.50	....
Nov.	12.50	10.00	11.50	....
Dec.	12.50	10.00	11.50	....
Av.	16.22	10.857	10.69	....

High Grade Zinc Prices

(Delivered)

N. Y. Monthly Averages

(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	20.85	13.946	11.11	12.85
Feb.	20.85	12.83	10.725	12.85
Mar.	20.85	12.379	11.01	12.85
Apr.	20.85	12.35	11.60	13.28
May	20.85	12.35	11.64	13.35
June	17.09	12.35	12.31	....
July	16.35	12.47*	12.35	....
Aug.	15.427	12.60	12.35	....
Sept.	15.36	11.53	12.79	....
Oct.	14.656	11.35	12.85	....
Nov.	13.85	11.35	12.85	....
Dec.	13.85	11.35	12.85	....
Av.	17.57	12.207	12.04	....

*East of Continental Divide.

U. K. Zinc Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	21,179	25,615	29,192
Feb.	20,311	25,286	28,814
Mar.	21,662	29,001	33,451
Apr.	20,421	26,084	27,741
May	20,105	27,551	....
June	21,141	29,665	....
July	19,226	23,012	....
Aug.	17,341	22,102	....
Sept. ...	26,465	30,413	....
Oct.	26,865	28,543	....
Nov.	26,982	27,901	....
Dec.	26,689	29,344	....
Total	269,170	324,517	....

Mine Production of Zinc in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In short tons)			
	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1949 Total	156,334	78,284	349,264	583,882
1950 Total	170,726	82,300	365,175	618,207
1951 Total	188,525	92,457	398,128	679,111
1952 Total	185,939	94,410	385,652	666,001
1953 Total	183,612	57,300	293,818	534,730
1954				
Jan.	13,772	4,575	20,505	38,852
Feb.	14,379	4,733	19,010	38,122
Mar.	15,242	5,462	20,548	41,252
Apr.	14,188	4,863	20,894	39,945
May	13,746	5,210	21,075	40,031
June	14,563	5,410	20,463	40,436
July	13,866	5,309	19,501	38,676
Aug.	14,867	5,595	18,283	38,745
Sept.	13,702	5,540	14,936	34,178
Oct.	13,420	5,842	16,249	35,511
Nov.	12,500	5,280	20,558	38,338
Dec.	12,448	5,687	20,900	39,035
Total	166,487	63,100	234,942	464,539
1955				
Jan.	13,898	5,661	21,646	41,205
Feb.	13,097	5,075	21,217	39,389
Mar.	14,540	6,173	24,503	45,216
Apr.	13,772	6,074	22,540	42,386

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Lead in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In short tons)			
	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1949 Total	8,719	156,400	238,843	404,032
1950 Total	8,470	163,489	257,766	429,875
1951 Total	7,426	152,258	230,723	390,428
1952 Total	11,252	150,302	228,607	390,161
1953 Total	9,970	136,650	188,776	335,412
1954				
Jan.	731	10,937	13,278	24,946
Feb.	684	11,709	15,231	27,624
Mar.	785	12,865	15,881	29,531
Apr.	752	11,786	14,362	26,900
May	737	10,970	13,697	25,404
June	782	11,446	14,025	26,253
July	681	11,253	13,430	25,364
Aug.	668	11,655	14,743	27,066
Sept.	711	11,304	12,986	25,001
Oct.	692	11,826	13,237	25,755
Nov.	686	11,594	14,631	26,911
Dec.	699	11,595	14,303	26,597
Total	8,608	138,940	169,804	317,352
1955				
Jan.	817	12,300	14,230	27,347
Feb.	751	12,077	14,176	27,004
Mar.	847	13,187	16,927	30,961
Apr.	900	12,417	15,380	28,697

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Gold in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In fine ounces)			
	Eastern States	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1950 Ttl.	2,061	2,108,756	282,866	2,391,683
1951 Ttl.	2,511	1,749,580	205,452	1,957,543
1952 Ttl.	1,948	1,650,660	233,428	1,886,036
1953 Ttl.	1,529	1,689,668	273,479	1,964,676
1954				
Feb.	126	130,816	792	131,734
Mar.	158	141,524	527	142,209
Apr.	69	135,082	3,538	138,689
May	132	126,275	13,807	140,214
June	147	139,738	40,790	180,675
July	154	130,562	33,735	164,451
Aug.	151	119,028	44,708	163,887
Sept.	160	129,726	46,104	175,990
Oct.	172	126,029	36,476	167,677
Nov.	184	129,352	21,853	151,389
Dec.	173	131,960	10,000	142,133
Ttl.	1,731	1,577,216	252,794	1,831,741
1955				
Jan.	208	139,090	6,572	145,870
Feb.	156	134,261	87	134,460
Mar.	203	147,799	2,706	150,708
Apr.	162	146,476	49	146,687

*Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

U. S. Silver Production*

(A.B.M.S.)

	(In thousands of ounces; commercial bars, 0.999 fine, and other refined forms)			
	Dom.†	For.	Total	
1950 Total	42,068	37,656	79,724	
1951 Total	39,967	33,837	73,804	
1952 Total	40,245	36,653	76,898	
1953 Total	34,697	37,764	72,461	
1954				
January	3,372	2,674	6,046	
February	3,163	3,729	6,957	
March	3,775	3,729	7,504	
April	3,643	3,708	7,351	
May	3,229	3,335	6,564	
June	3,609	3,212	6,821	
July	1,997	2,940	4,937	
August	2,779	2,795	5,574	
September	2,840	3,797	6,637	
October	3,117	3,126	6,243	
November	3,366	2,859	6,225	
December	3,169	3,453	6,622	
Total	38,059	39,422	77,481	
1955				
January	3,416	3,125	6,541	
February	2,753	2,851	5,604	
March	3,560	2,780	6,340	
Apr.	3,068	2,896	5,964	

*The separation between silver of foreign and domestic origin on the basis of refined bars and other refined forms is only approximate.

†Includes purchases of crude silver by the U. S. Mint.

Mine Production of Recoverable Silver in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In Fine Ounces)			
	Eastern States	Missouri	Western States	Total
1952 Total	158,004	391,707	38,515,679	39,100,923
1953 Total	158,707	223,500	36,354,685	36,776,003
1954				
February	9,640	24,838	3,064,265	3,098,866
March	15,775	27,060	3,324,817	3,367,719
April	9,913	24,093	3,060,907	3,095,460
May	11,708	22,076	3,267,752	3,303,491
June	10,353	23,264	3,188,988	3,228,180
July	12,687	23,029	2,922,899	2,963,209
August	10,876	23,744	2,960,475	3,001,210
September	7,879	22,297	2,790,693	2,827,355
October	16,717	22,609	2,670,625	2,715,113
November	12,957	23,655	2,949,605	2,989,153
December	12,475	23,655	3,001,230	3,038,860
Total	142,180	283,600	36,121,368	36,582,288
1955				
January	19,903	36,385	3,065,085	3,062,415
February	9,841	37,040	2,952,610	2,999,500
March	13,317	39,770	3,495,476	3,495,476
April	7,573	36,590	3,262,840	3,262,840

*Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

**Includes a total of 3,708 oz. from Illinois.

Production of Primary Aluminum in the U. S.*

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In short tons)									
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955		
Jan.	48,767	54,356	50,023	67,954	76,934	89,895	116,247	128,203		
Feb.	45,699	49,749	54,493	62,740	72,374	92,649	110,483	116,236		
Mar.	51,874	54,852	58,747	70,022	77,069	104,460	122,339	130,272		
Apr.	53,277	54,076	58,024	67,701	76,880	102,071	120,434	126,394		
May	55,450	56,909	51,929	67,720	80,803	105,464	125,138			
June	48,557	54,184	60,400	67,454	77,476	104,152	120,758			
July	52,937	55,777	63,518	72,698	78,368	109,285	126,161			
Aug.	54,953	52,001	63,006	73,816	85,175	110,545	125,296			
Sept.	53,255	49,742	54,449	69,429	76,882	109,333	120,332			
Oct.	54,526	45,790	62,915	72,647	77,312	108,219	125,089			
Nov.	50,174	35,865	62,276	72,246	74,639	105,636	121,252			
Dec.	53,474	34,161	65,897	72,454	83,419	110,291	127,056			
Total	623,456	603,462	718,622	836,881	937,330	1,252,000	1,460,586	501,105		

*Based on producers' reports to War Production Board to July, 1946. Thereafter to Bureau of Mines. The monthly figures are preliminary in nature and will not add to the totals derived from the Bureau's annual industry canvass.

Average Silver Prices

	(Cents per fine ounce)			
	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	88.00	84.44	85.25	85.25
Feb.	88.00	85.25	85.25	85.25
Mar.	88.00	85.25	85.25	87.25
Apr.	88.00	85.25	85.25	87.08
May	85.405	85.25	85.25	88.928
June	82.75	85.25	85.25	
July	82.886	85.25	85.25	
Aug.	83.25	85.25	85.25	
Sept.	83.25	85.25	85.25	
Oct.	83.25	85.25	85.25	
Nov.	83.25	85.25	85.25	
Dec.	83.25	85.25	85.25	
Av.	84.94	85.183	85.25	

Note — The averages are based on the price of refined bullion imported on or after August 31, 1942.

U. S. Copper Exports (A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)				
1955				
Jan.-Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		
Ore, conc., matte and other unref. (cont.)	1,459		1,150	
Refined ingots, bars, etc.†	77,762	17,787	19,202	
Canada	388	95	25	
Brazil	2,777	980	542	
Austria	110		110	
Belgium	328	31		
France	19,196	6,605	2,973	
Germany (W.)	11,850	1,945	5,135	
Italy	4,737	738	1,453	
Netherlands	6,048	1,008	2,660	
Norway	952	280		
Sweden	2,632	616	896	
Switzerland	4,069	823	1,608	
U. Kingdom	18,703	3,505	3,216	
India	1,005	699	82	
Australia	4,523	336	448	
Other countries	444	126	54	

Total Exports:

Crude and ref.	79,221	17,787	20,352	
Pipes and tubes	475	150	146	
Plates and sheets	95	15	48	
Rods	28		7	
Wire, bare	1,972	867	524	
Building wire and cable†	1,424	315	425	
Weatherproof wire†	303	124	38	
Insulated copper wire, n.e.s.†	23,480	790	1,132	

† Includes exports of refined copper resulting from scrap that was reprocessed on toll for account of the shipper.
† Gross weight; n.e.s. — not elsewhere specified.

U. S. Zinc Exports (A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)				
1955				
Jan.-Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		
Slabs, blocks, etc.	9,377	2,618	413	
Canada	8	8		
Mexico	185	146	39	
Argentina	3,307			
Brazil	3			
Belgium	1,372	560	140	
U. Kingdom	4,368	1,904	224	
Korea	110			
Other countries	24		10	

Total Exports:

Ore, conc., slab, blocks	9,377	2,618	413	
Scrap: ashes, dross and skimmings	6,743	2,265	393	
Rolled in sheets, plates & strips†	834	279	253	
Alloys ex brass and bronze	58	19	37	
Die castings	292	78	104	

† Includes photoengraving sheets and plates.

METALS, JUNE, 1955

U. S. Copper Imports (A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)				
1955				
Jan.-Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		
Ore, matte & reg. (cont.)	42,000	12,679	8,922	
Canada	8,533	2,515	1,273	
Mexico	5,458	1,421	1,318	
Cuba	6,728	1,828	1,702	
Bolivia	1,105	898	131	
Chile	8,497	3,323	2,144	
Peru	2,756	766	296	
Cyprus	2,146			
Philippines	3,784	869	1,883	
U. of S. Africa	2,204	650		
Australia	694	386	146	
Other countries	95	23	29	

Blister copper (content)	76,739	19,429	17,580	
Canada	290			
Mexico	9,757	1,862	2,268	
Chile	46,464	12,395	11,367	
Belg. Congo	2,711	1,058	551	
N. Rhodesia	17,517	4,114	3,394	

Refined cathodes and shapes	50,311	11,119	15,935	
Canada	20,943	3,804	8,883	
Mexico	1,731	254	551	
Chile	20,791	4,878	5,973	
Peru	4,637	1,483	500	
Yugoslavia	166	55	28	
Belg. Congo	2,043	645		

Total Imports:

Crude and refined	169,050	43,227	42,437	
In rolls, sheets or rods	3,435	971	730	
Old and scrap (content)	2,838	892	930	
Composition metal (cont.)	19			
Brass scrap and old (cu. cont.)	1,975	499	674	

U. S. Lead Exports (A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)				
1955				
Jan.-Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		
Pigs and bars	168	11	22	
Canada	1			
Cuba	9	2	5	
Chile	72			
Colombia	5		5	
Venezuela	9		5	
Philippines	23		1	
Other countries	49	9	6	

Total Exports:

Ore, base bullion, refined	168	11	22	
Sheets and pipes	301	47	114	
Typemetal	140	65	40	
Antimonial	203	46	133	
Scrap	844	294	303	

Comparative Metal Prices

	1939	OPA	Nov.	1955
Copper, Domestic (Electro, Del. Valley)	11.20	14.375	36.00	
Lead (N. Y.)	5.05	8.25	15.00	
P. W. Zinc (E. St. Louis, f. o. b.)	5.05	5.05	12.50	
New York, del.			13.00	
Tin, Spot—Straits, N. Y.			94.50	
Aluminum Ingot 99%+	20.00	15.00	28.20	
Antimony (R.M.M. brand, f. o. b. Laredo)	12.36	14.50	28.50	

U. S. Lead Imports (A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)				
1955				
Jan.-Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		
Ore, matte, etc. (content)	52,996	12,466	12,183	
Canada	10,907	2,815	2,107	
Mexico	845	240	322	
Guatemala	1,460	408	525	
Honduras	952	481	95	
Bolivia	4,326	1,926		
Peru	14,063	1,080	6,132	
U. of S. Africa	10,756	3,540		
Australia	8,777	1,826	2,750	
Philippines	878	150	252	
Other countries	32			
Pigs and bars	65,243	17,748	21,103	
Canada	13,307	2,863	3,572	
Mexico	15,086	3,408	5,113	
Peru	6,632	1,300	1,532	
Denmark	576	110	132	
Spain	2,425	496	606	
U. Kingdom	19	11		
Yugoslavia	5,456	2,756	220	
Fr. Morocco	5,241	3,309	1,932	
Australia	16,447	3,441	7,996	
Other countries	54	54		

Total Imports:

Ore, base bullion, refined	116,239	30,214	33,286	
Lead scrap, dross, etc. (cont.)	4,823	1,133	769	
Antimonial lead & typemetal	3,087	895	1,064	
Lead content thereof	2,722	848	811	

U. S. Zinc Imports (A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)				
1955				
Jan.-Apr.	Mar.	Apr.		
Zinc ore (content)	145,361	35,191	41,262	
Canada	50,462	14,810	12,861	
Mexico	58,158	14,756	16,214	
Guatemala	2,446	1,358	334	
Honduras	431	121	100	
Bolivia	221	104		
Colombia	83	83		
Chile	1,181		564	
Peru	29,897	3,390	10,936	
U. of S. Africa	1,408	475		
Australia	971	74	231	
Philippines	103	20	22	

Zinc blocks, pigs, etc.	59,478	13,257	15,696	
Canada	41,995	10,048	9,991	
Mexico	2,490	56	302	
Peru	2,727	844	732	
Belgium	4,192	865	1,213	
Germany (W.)	100			
Italy	771	276	165	
Belg. Congo	4,850	1,168	2,172	
Australia	2,072		840	
Other countries	†281		†281	

Total Imports:

Zinc ore, blocks, pigs	204,839	48,448	56,958	
Dross and skim.	102	102		
Old & worn out	30	9		

† From Rhodesia.

World Production of Copper (American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Canada	Mexico (crude)	Chile	Peru	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Norway	United Kingdom	Yugoslavia	India	Japan	Turkey	Australia	Northern Rhodesia	Union of South Africa
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g-h)	(c)	(f-h)	(e)	(f)	(c)	(c)	(d)
1951 Total	964,589	269,971	60,511	398,937	25,495	234,647	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,254	.....	16,984	349,667	36,104
1952 Total	961,886	258,868	60,874	422,493	22,640	206,747	11,206	163,968	36,176	7,009	104,060	2,546	21,119	336,883	37,469
1953 Total	78,500	17,901	5,075	29,435	2,303	21,429	.....	11,403	2,209	717	10,346	2,338	3,784	31,151	4,041
1954 Total	937,318	253,652	63,380	371,742	25,803	233,330	13,306	108,604	34,381	5,709	100,381	25,641	37,080	382,884	38,341
1955 Jan.	76,912	17,791	5,543	29,759	1,910	20,687	1,111	18,079	2,833	357	10,211	.....	1,758	29,856	3,816
Feb.	68,034	18,370	5,146	28,673	1,465	19,359	939	11,404	1,330	718	10,052	.....	2,483	25,947	3,573
Mar.	73,429	26,679	4,646	21,441	1,599	21,264	1,227	10,926	2,249	769	11,240	.....	4,412	33,021	2,544
Apr.	70,977	27,940	4,380	21,116	2,412	22,494	1,176	13,289	3,135	728	11,074	.....	4,446	36,250	4,863
May	71,571	27,664	4,057	22,782	2,620	21,104	1,128	11,670	3,094	711	11,090	.....	5,011	32,154	2,631
June	74,113	26,077	5,650	23,590	2,400	20,016	1,231	11,920	3,092	647	8,664	.....	4,492	31,982	4,158
July	66,070	26,562	5,650	34,670	2,400	23,600	1,109	11,759	3,097	720	10,519	.....	3,276	32,077	4,147
Aug.	53,263	26,871	5,394	30,123	2,655	21,995	1,268	11,758	3,318	700	9,384	.....	4,297	32,709	4,146
Sept.	62,714	23,671	5,133	18,382	2,579	21,932	1,312	16,166	2,956	700	8,360	.....	3,588	34,512	3,958
Oct.	69,243	27,365	4,751	36,603	2,589	22,182	1,296	10,896	2,790	756	9,008	.....	3,469	33,466	3,373
Nov.	88,785	26,167	5,418	29,832	2,407	21,241	1,168	9,649	2,677	728	8,322	.....	3,552	32,282	3,519
Dec.	86,581	27,528	4,441	35,890	2,764	22,336	1,240	15,842	2,822	740	9,451	.....	2,570	32,321	4,222
1955 Jan.	86,931	26,245	5,386	38,899	2,560	22,635	968	9,156	2,351	389	9,451	.....	1,906	7,926	3,245
Feb.	89,073	25,045	4,495	38,630	2,400	22,171	1,031	10,712	2,175	700	.....	.....	4,744	16,597	.....
Mar.	98,171	.....	4,362	39,341	1,950	25,449	.....	14,274	.....	780	.....	.....	.....	28,936	.....
Apr.	93,413	.....	4,948	.....	2,434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,467	.....

(a) Reported by Copper Institute. Crude, "recoverable contents of mine production or smelter production or shipments, and custom intake". Does not include intake of scrap nor of imported ore except that received from Cuba and Philippines. (b) Blister copper plus recoverable copper in concentrates, matte, etc., exported. (c) Crude copper, i. e., copper content of blister or converter copper as originally produced in the several countries, although some of it may be refined at home; e. g., in Rhodesia. (d) Blister and/or refined. (e) Refined. There are quantities of scrap included in the electrolytic production in addition to that reported, tonnage of which is not obtainable. (f) Smelter production. (g) Refinery production from imported blister only. (h) British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. *Refined.

World Production of Refined Lead (American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Canada	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Italy	Spain	Yugoslavia	Japan	Australia (a)	French Morocco	Tunisia	Rhodesia	Total
1951 Total	486,874	162,712	219,362	48,824	77,873	53,831	170,766	39,683	45,460	.....	18,516	217,301	20,287	25,476	15,646	1,602,601
1952 Total	532,778	183,389	248,551	53,536	83,139	59,607	152,751	38,504	46,090	74,053	20,382	217,293	31,224	28,264	14,112	1,783,643
1953 Total	48,687	14,913	19,262	5,634	6,900	6,584	15,674	3,635	4,406	6,581	2,467	26,464	2,590	2,643	1,120	167,560
1954 Total	533,883	166,356	225,075	66,520	84,162	60,887	164,077	40,786	53,799	78,038	25,513	241,419	29,970	30,397	12,891	1,813,773
1955 Jan.	48,518	13,089	17,374	5,292	6,719	6,501	15,205	2,221	4,019	5,771	2,820	25,901	2,944	2,716	1,120	160,206
Feb.	42,046	12,325	16,052	5,620	6,792	6,073	12,996	3,368	4,888	2,125	2,874	19,085	3,309	2,468	1,008	139,053
Mar.	50,808	14,243	22,638	5,303	6,416	5,767	14,445	3,963	6,033	5,832	3,276	17,244	3,297	2,917	1,400	163,582
Apr.	46,730	14,875	20,819	5,609	6,063	7,666	13,147	3,255	4,637	6,917	2,926	17,796	2,936	1,205	1,848	156,479
May	49,139	15,107	20,723	4,847	6,101	6,953	13,030	3,668	5,729	6,762	2,900	23,052	2,562	2,069	1,120	163,762
June	42,317	14,377	17,651	6,332	6,233	6,256	14,642	3,601	4,318	5,816	3,068	28,049	1,785	3,837	1,568	152,273
July	35,716	9,078	19,765	5,228	6,431	6,414	13,295	3,754	6,317	6,151	3,580	22,192	2,377	1,569	1,456	149,190
Aug.	44,089	11,106	17,668	5,414	6,534	1,402	10,826	1,516	6,046	7,061	3,441	22,067	2,133	2,651	2,240	144,319
Sept.	47,762	14,590	17,182	5,093	6,657	4,422	12,097	3,029	5,667	6,953	3,017	.....	3,034	3,336	1,680	156,587
Oct.	51,276	17,818	19,714	5,718	7,081	6,709	15,066	3,904	4,719	5,512	3,150	20,300	3,144	1,998	1,120	167,329
Nov.	46,711	15,800	20,511	5,450	7,067	6,383	15,992	3,994	4,883	6,706	2,856	21,551	1,480	2,654	1,232	162,770
Dec.	46,506	15,689	21,497	5,946	7,962	6,480	13,676	4,071	5,056	7,950	3,579	22,768	364	2,578	1,008	164,230
1955 Jan.	44,780	12,822	19,066	4,416	7,014	5,627	12,163	4,095	5,293	7,104	3,031	23,570	4,946	3,029	1,540	.....
Feb.	40,173	12,899	17,442	5,325	6,997	6,023	12,606	4,473	6,453	7,142	.....	16,156	4,566	2,261	980	.....
Mar.	50,308	.....	19,995	5,978	.....	6,850	14,216	4,304	5,771	.....	.....	.....	1,004	2,355	672	.....
Apr.	50,274	.....	16,730	5,214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,792	.....

(a) Production credited to Australia includes lead refined in England from Australian base bullion.

World Production of Slab Zinc (American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Can.	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Yugo-slovia	Japan	Austra-lia	Rhoda-sia	Total
	(a)	(b)		(b-c)		(a)					(b)				(a)	(b)	(d)
1951 Total	931,833	218,548	57,990	1,003	220,479	82,184	155,024	78,101	52,058	24,924	44,971	23,444	....	62,109	88,103	25,301	2,065,216
1952 Total	961,430	223,140	61,456	5,491	205,909	88,255	162,272	76,931	60,438	28,555	43,061	23,329	15,943	77,203	97,931	25,637	2,141,088
Dec. Total	79,116	21,899	5,170	1,119	18,218	9,424	15,098	7,623	5,035	2,286	2,324	1,346	8,176	9,841	2,688		192,215
1954 Total	971,191	247,707	59,589	9,819	213,215	89,218	163,430	81,436	65,730	27,721	42,562	24,152	16,037	86,833	101,003	28,370	2,228,017
1955 Jan.	78,561	17,156	5,151	1,065	19,032	10,081	15,453	7,114	5,358	1,958	3,670	2,261	1,305	8,383	9,482	2,620	188,550
Feb.	68,020	16,195	4,710	1,078	18,968	9,898	13,872	6,676	4,674	2,114	3,629	1,953	1,210	7,711	8,961	2,380	170,122
Mar.	71,258	16,550	5,259	1,537	19,213	10,445	15,420	9,119	5,503	2,474	4,522	2,137	1,236	9,588	10,012	2,520	186,920
Apr.	70,186	16,250	4,798	1,365	19,262	10,413	15,287	8,808	5,832	2,452	4,102	1,921	1,256	9,526	9,736	2,520	181,376
May	73,654	16,530	5,090	1,689	20,095	10,485	15,359	7,253	5,992	2,562	4,153	1,990	1,386	9,880	10,031	2,576	189,225
June	71,540	17,017	4,826	1,641	19,977	10,159	15,014	9,365	5,867	2,479	4,042	1,936	619	9,073	9,374	2,604	185,573
July	70,749	17,917	5,038	1,573	20,222	10,341	15,764	6,316	7,495	2,600	4,233	2,223	1,166	9,747	10,487	2,604	188,475
Aug.	71,810	18,756	5,035	1,609	20,009	10,451	15,691	7,072	6,500	2,438	4,611	2,241	1,279	9,416	10,100	2,632	189,650
Sept.	60,137	18,023	4,876	1,373	19,839	8,371	14,911	8,576	6,033	2,358	4,215	2,113	1,317	9,239	9,688	2,408	178,643
Oct.	67,047	18,871	5,241	1,272	19,391	11,107	15,739	7,196	6,859	2,417	4,166	2,237	1,445	9,944	9,902	2,296	186,180
Nov.	80,116	19,622	5,061	1,754	19,208	10,603	15,335	6,891	6,510	2,438	3,850	2,132	1,470	8,699	9,552	2,072	195,319
Dec.	86,164	21,923	5,222	978	19,269	10,607	16,261	8,595	6,237	2,497	3,663	2,317	1,350	10,011	9,740	2,604	206,438
1955 Jan.	86,106	22,028	5,309	1,852	19,323	10,894	16,078	7,251	5,532	2,412	3,988	2,246	1,246	9,749	9,891	2,660	206,535
Feb.	78,977	19,865	4,737	1,612	18,741	10,244	14,723	7,372	5,663	2,216	3,988	1,930	1,246	.....	8,745	2,660	.....
Mar.	89,179	22,216	5,291	2,057	.....	11,275	16,867	9,031	6,879	2,442	3,165	2,003	1,221	.....	9,378	2,744	.....
Apr.	83,804	21,301	5,136	1,770	.....	.....	.....	7,392	.....	.....	4,163	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,632	.....

(a) Partially electrolytic. (b) Entirely electrolytic. (c) Beginning 1954 both electrolytic and electrothermic. (d) The above totals omit production in Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and in Argentina.

U. K. Virgin Copper Stocks

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In long tons)			
At start of: 1953	1954	1955	
Jan. 131,968	55,344	61,480	
Feb. 135,221	60,402	62,771	
Mar. 146,911	60,084	70,185	
Apr. 149,177	47,258	67,566	
May 165,385	60,118	60,767	
June 182,500	65,314	.....
July 185,946	68,037	.....
Aug. 198,609	67,307	.....
Sept. 27,422	77,323	.....
Oct. 31,850	72,266	.....
Nov. 36,824	61,484	.....
Dec. 50,407	61,673	.....

U. K. Refined Lead Stocks

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In long tons)			
At start of: 1953	1954	1955	
Jan. 23,090	26,887	31,173	
Feb. 27,486	32,653	32,274	
Mar. 16,518	30,697	39,461	
Apr. 13,781	28,312	37,587	
May 17,144	30,005	45,226	
June 29,007	29,793	.....
July 26,868	30,437	.....
Aug. 25,820	29,492	.....
Sept. 28,290	26,298	.....
Oct. 22,886	28,958	.....
Nov. 29,279	22,269	.....
Dec. 29,174	26,937	.....

U. K. Stocks of Zinc

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)			
Virgin Zinc			
At start of:	1954	1955	
Jan. 27,652	49,554	45,731	47,200
Feb. 35,411	48,027	42,581	43,779
Mar. 37,646	45,679	33,912	44,176
Apr. 40,710	49,301	26,076	51,603
May 38,953	53,573	32,517	47,741
June 38,409	.....	33,801	.....
July 40,389	.....	39,280	.....
Aug. 45,825	.....	43,705	.....
Sept. 48,769	.....	41,467	.....
Oct. 47,314	.....	46,221	.....
Nov. 44,611	.....	41,885	.....
Dec. 51,226	.....	44,908	.....

U. K. Copper Imports

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)			
1955			
(Gross Weight)	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Copper and copper alloys	42,432	38,485	36,541
U. of S. Africa	202	151	136
N. Rhodesia	23,115	19,636	11,835
Canada	5,305	5,425	6,662
Belgium	1,965	884	1,478
Germany (W.)	2,347	2,340	365
Norway	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	.....	.....
United States	4,248	4,273	7,326
Chile	3,099	3,358	7,302
Belg. Congo	.....	700	.....
Other countries	2,151	1,718	1,437
Of which:			
Electrolytic	27,233	25,962	21,855
Other refined	1,785	1,026	6,363
Blister or rough	13,357	11,450	8,231
Wrought and alloys	57	47	92
Total	42,432	38,485	36,541

† Included in other countries, if any.

METALS, JUNE, 1955

Copper Consumption in United Kingdom

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics
(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	Unalloyed	Alloyed*	Sulphate	Total	Virgin	Scrap
1950 Total	303,833	204,427	13,738	521,998	333,700	188,298
1951 Total	300,665	243,152	11,041	554,853	330,361	224,487
1952 Total	313,374	243,836	14,629	571,839	347,646	224,193
1953 Total	243,717	192,337	11,206	447,260	322,311	124,949
1954						
January	23,421	18,520	961	42,902	35,344	7,558
February	22,304	19,322	1,041	42,667	31,951	10,716
March	26,049	21,361	1,197	48,607	37,382	11,225
April	23,570	18,542	1,110	43,222	30,938	12,284
May	26,363	20,826	1,210	48,399	37,339	11,060
June	27,893	20,423	1,158	49,474	37,109	12,365
July	23,100	18,082	1,235	42,417	29,644	12,773
August	22,613	16,809	539	39,961	28,741	11,220
September	32,098	21,731	1,137	54,966	43,070	11,896
October	30,603	22,716	.....	53,319	40,664	12,655
November	31,239	21,143	.....	52,382	42,846	9,536
December	30,570	22,962	.....	53,496	41,053	12,437
Total	322,387	251,989	.....	574,376	438,651	53,496
1955						
January	28,636	22,582	.....	51,218	39,705	11,513
February	27,607	23,098	.....	50,705	36,906	13,799
March	31,901	25,894	.....	57,795	41,083	16,712
April	26,101	22,045	.....	48,146	36,008	12,138

* Includes copper sulphate effective October, 1954.

U. K. Zinc Imports

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)			
1955			
(Gross Weight)	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Zinc ore and concentrates†	10,931	22,351	23,472
Zinc conc.†	4,222	8,160	16,696
Australia	3,211	5,590	14,649
Burma	1,011	2,570	2,047
Zinc and zinc alloys	13,252	9,498	18,676
No. Rhodesia	21	373	.....
Australia	500	500	.....
Canada	10,589	5,675	12,643
Belgium	671	936	702
Germany (W.)	2	7	15
Netherlands	172	348	30
United States	300	750	3,048
Other countries	997	909	2,238
Of which:			
Zinc or spelter, unwrought in ingots, blocks, bars, slabs & cakes	13,169	9,404	18,565
Other	83	94	111
Total	13,252	9,498	18,676

† British Bureau of Metal Statistics. The estimated zinc content is not the content of the gross weight as officially reported for any comparable period.

† Breakdown by countries not available.

Zinc Imports and Exports by Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in slabs, blocks, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

IMPORTS			
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
U. S. (s.t.)	14,697	15,828	13,257
Belgium	203	154	.....
Denmark	300	797	654
France	756	2,178	1,706
Germany†	9,110*	.....	.....
Italy	251	195	.....
Netherlands	534	468	.....
Sweden	3,711	1,518	2,059
Switzerland†	599	1,452	2,724
U. K. (l.t.)	13,252	9,498	.....
India†† (l.t.)	4,430	5,180	3,506
EXPORTS			
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
U. S. (s.t.)	4,428	1,918	2,618
Canada (s.t.)	22,180	25,556	20,178
Belgium	8,800	11,112	.....
Denmark	50	387	133
France	85	35	38
Germany†	1,460*	.....	.....
Italy	731	1,623	.....
Netherlands	981	1,607	.....
Norway	2,250	2,717	.....
Switzerland†	743	335	619
U. K.† (l.t.)	234	398	.....
N. Rhodesia††	.....	1,420	1,587
(l.t.)	1,420	1,587	.....
Belg. Congo	2,043*	.....	.....

* Includes scrap.

†† British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

* Includes manufactures.

* December, 1954.

United Kingdom Tin Statistics

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

Tin Content of Tin in Ore			
	Imports	Production*	Stock at end of period*
1954			
March	3,352	92	3,459
April	3,587	92	2,909
May	1,898	79	2,045
June	2,406	79	1,760
July	1,940	122	1,502
August	3,272	31	2,531
September	1,563	79	1,781
October	1,901	74	1,587
November	2,574	63	2,086
December	2,585	76	2,473
1955			
January	1,907	70	1,984
February	1,952	86	2,321
March	3,229	.....	.....
Tin Metal			
	Imports	Production*	Con- sump- tion
1954			
March	320	1,452	1,987
April	691	2,696	1,702
May	209	2,721	1,732
June	84	2,403	1,860
July	35	2,485	1,519
August	417	2,112	1,828
September	7	2,355	2,034
October	0	2,203	1,790
November	177	1,923	1,923
December	429	2,234	1,952
1955			
January	311	2,211	1,821
February	185	2,448	1,843
March	.....	.....	2,057
Exports & Re-exports			
	Exports & Re-exports	Stock at end of period	
1954			
March	546	2,598	
April	341	4,085	
May	773	4,347	
June	1,150	4,075	
July	909	3,823	
August	817	4,182	
September	719	4,457	
October	472	4,425	
November	561	4,194	
December	368	4,347	
1955			
January	701	4,353	
February	372	4,821	
March	648	4,706	

* As reported by International Tin Study Group. Production of Tin Metal includes production from imported scrap and residues refined on toll. Stocks exclude strategic stock but include official warehouse stocks.

Canada's Copper Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Copper)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	20,364	21,830	15,001	22,678
Feb.	18,901	21,075	13,954	21,533
Mar.	20,480	22,432	21,075	25,181
Apr.	20,363	21,747	20,412	.....
May	20,548	20,179	23,012	.....
June	20,274	18,384	23,344	.....
July	14,196	19,996	21,582	.....
Aug.	9,396	19,886	22,000	.....
Sept.	10,323	16,777	22,684	.....
Oct.	12,761	17,675	21,661	.....
Nov.	11,282	17,101	22,981	.....
Dec.	17,432	18,703	24,935	.....
Year	196,320	235,787	252,643	.....

Canada's Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Pigs)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	8,136	11,212	6,170	5,500
Feb.	9,702	8,710	7,560	11,882
Mar.	10,851	14,943	11,092	10,318
Apr.	10,450	14,765	9,606	.....
May	11,020	7,039	11,483	.....
June	10,466	13,434	12,018	.....
July	10,249	1,537	13,152	.....
Aug.	10,642	8,869	8,646	.....
Sept.	14,121	3,903	10,045	.....
Oct.	13,193	7,532	8,005	.....
Nov.	12,703	6,581	10,817	.....
Dec.	8,208	4,354	7,815	.....
Year	129,741	102,879	116,409	.....

Canada's Silver Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In ores and concentrates)
(Fine Ounces)

	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	522,073	547,951	429,704
Feb.	218,421	567,225	457,261
Mar.	263,650	849,502	411,597
Apr.	311,141	572,059	.....
May	419,569	660,724	.....
June	323,913	682,906	.....
July	614,320	1,210,045	.....
Aug.	533,155	953,379	.....
Sept.	527,771	605,188	.....
Oct.	1,015,012	612,874	.....
Nov.	463,667	606,274	.....
Dec.	473,826	804,213	.....
Year	5,686,518	8,672,340	.....

Canada's Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Ingots, bars, slabs and billets)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	9,237	7,668	9,081	11,078
Feb.	4,947	16,411	8,385	12,897
Mar.	11,104	10,578	11,671	12,423
Apr.	10,948	11,153	11,218	.....
May	11,355	14,726	18,407	.....
June	8,178	15,053	14,877	.....
July	7,815	13,939	15,467	.....
Aug.	13,739	7,272	14,158	.....
Sept.	10,908	8,139	14,069	.....
Oct.	11,040	8,957	11,528	.....
Nov.	10,004	9,062	13,372	.....
Dec.	4,500	9,036	13,897	.....
Year	113,675	131,994	156,130	.....

Canada's Zinc Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Zinc)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19,242	18,370	17,155	22,028
Feb.	17,411	18,677	15,199	19,865
Mar.	18,953	20,693	16,550	22,215
Apr.	19,415	20,003	16,249	.....
May	18,786	20,090	16,530	.....
June	18,728	20,589	17,017	.....
July	19,411	21,595	17,917	.....
Aug.	18,924	21,703	18,755	.....
Sept.	18,230	21,157	18,023	.....
Oct.	19,754	21,888	18,871	.....
Nov.	16,114	21,051	19,662	.....
Dec.	18,232	21,899	21,922	.....
Year	222,200	247,707	213,810	.....

Canada's Silver Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Ounces)

	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	2,459,531	2,553,293	2,161,274
Feb.	2,255,113	2,050,440	1,937,960
Mar.	2,458,022	2,314,392	2,357,225
Apr.	3,076,852	2,700,351	.....
May	2,520,180	2,507,702	.....
June	1,538,663	2,704,394	.....
July	2,353,542	2,734,801	.....
Aug.	2,029,346	2,787,085	.....
Sept.	2,067,294	2,759,084	.....
Oct.	2,097,630	2,426,523	.....
Nov.	2,207,170	2,793,490	.....
Dec.	2,361,452	2,347,055	.....
Year	28,424,795	30,680,491	.....

Canada's Lead Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Recoverable Lead)*
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	15,271	19,502	17,716	18,959
Feb.	11,072	16,888	16,863	15,018
Mar.	15,522	14,183	17,104	19,065
Apr.	14,547	18,640	19,452	.....
May	13,770	16,120	19,953	.....
June	11,172	15,302	18,988	.....
July	11,460	11,969	19,164	.....
Aug.	13,605	13,864	18,237	.....
Sept.	14,488	14,335	17,066	.....
Oct.	16,641	16,327	16,569	.....
Nov.	12,884	19,433	18,365	.....
Dec.	18,406	19,273	19,093	.....
Year	168,842	195,836	219,280	.....

*New base bullion from Canadian ores plus recoverable lead in ores or concentrates shipped for export.

Canada's Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Slabs in Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	9,209	17,478	16,625	22,181
Feb.	17,639	13,580	11,328	25,556
Mar.	21,839	18,307	18,199	20,178
Apr.	18,205	17,068	17,926	.....
May	12,514	15,595	13,926	.....
June	14,393	14,919	15,654	.....
July	12,800	10,068	27,582	.....
Aug.	10,040	8,594	14,934	.....
Sept.	12,594	9,423	17,298	.....
Oct.	11,454	11,862	13,064	.....
Nov.	14,135	10,685	16,224	.....
Dec.	12,042	10,809	23,277	.....
Year	166,864	158,388	206,037	.....

Canada's Nickel Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	11,813	12,446	12,670	14,026
Feb.	10,719	10,612	11,795	13,122
Mar.	12,381	12,218	13,502	14,902
Apr.	12,318	11,791	12,931	.....
May	12,413	11,560	13,364	.....
June	12,563	11,647	13,174	.....
July	10,426	11,751	12,801	.....
Aug.	11,975	11,681	13,319	.....
Sept.	10,982	11,981	13,438	.....
Oct.	11,773	12,419	13,969	.....
Nov.	11,381	12,714	13,204	.....
Dec.	11,815	11,996	14,353	.....
Year	140,559	143,016	158,520	.....

Canadian Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Ore, matte, regulus, etc. (content)	3,310	3,107	2,547
United States	2,342	1,761	1,775
Germany (W.) .....	...	364	...
Norway	876	921	726
U. Kingdom	92	61	46
Ingot, bars, billets, anodes	11,078	12,897	12,423
United States	3,948	3,689	4,731
Brazil .....	...	...	275
Denmark	168	...	...
France	529	243	553
Germany (W.)	112	153	208
Netherlands	112	56	...
U. Kingdom	5,537	7,115	5,927
Australia	560	1,473	560
India	112	168	168
Other countries .....	...	...	1
Total Exports:			
Crude & refined	14,388	16,004	14,970
Old and scrap	411	1,100	2,580
Rods, strips, sheet & tubing	2,089	2,252	1,057

Canadian Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Ore (lead content)	5,782	3,522	3,103
United States	2,998	2,766	3,103
Belgium	2,784	...	...
Germany (W.) .....	...	756	...
Refined lead	5,500	11,882	10,318
United States	1,621	5,351	2,613
Cuba .....	...	...	1
Norway .....	...	...	56
U. Kingdom	3,696	6,496	7,504
Japan	183	35	143
Other countries .....	...	...	1
Total Exports:			
Ore & refined	11,282	15,404	13,421
Pipe & tubing	1	3	2
Lead scrap	74	...	...

Canadian Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Ore (zinc content)	14,748	10,210	13,550
United States	11,857	10,210	13,550
Belgium	2,891	...	...
Slab zinc	22,180	25,556	20,178
United States	10,225	11,676	11,198
Brazil .....	...	...	55
Chile .....	...	...	73
Netherlands	112	...	...
U. Kingdom	10,155	12,670	8,766
Korea .....	...	115	...
India	1,523	56	84
Iran	165	...	...
Pakistan .....	...	1,008	...
Other countries .....	...	31	2
Total Exports:			
Ore and slabs	36,928	35,766	33,728
Zinc scrap, dross, ashes	181	98	176
United States	28	19	93
Belgium	102	47	...
Germany (W.)	28	...	22
Netherlands	23	...	...
Japan .....	...	32	61

Copper Imports and Exports by Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in ingots, slabs, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	IMPORTS		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
U. S. (blist., s.t.)	16,509	23,221	19,429
(ore, etc., s.t.)	10,619	9,780	12,679
(refined, s.t.)	11,153	12,104	11,119
Belgium†	20,293	11,966	...
Denmark	477	309	803
France (crude)	1,130	...	404
(refined)	11,221	9,897	10,929
Italy	4,165	7,177	...
Germany	12,182	15,148	...
Netherlands	2,927	2,391	...
Norway	750	102	...
Sweden	5,671	5,268	3,570
Switzerland	1,811	1,771	2,155
U. K. (l.t.)	42,432	38,485	...
India†† (ref. l.t.)	1,010	635	1,071

	EXPORTS		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
U. S. (ore & un-ref., s.t.)	282	27	...
(ref., s.t.)	15,883	24,890	17,787
Canada (ref., s.t.)	11,078	12,897	12,423
Belgium†	11,957	8,240	...
Finland† .....	...	100	...
Germany	3,733	2,489	...
Norway	794	1,072	...
Sweden	768	1,185	1,022
U. K. (l.t.)	942	184	...
Belg. Congo*	13,443	...	...
N. Rhodesia†† (ref. & blist., l.t.)	28,076	12,827	17,627

† Includes copper alloys.
‡ Includes old.
†† British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.
* Copper wire bars and ingot bars 99% and copper ingots 97%.

French Zinc Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1955		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Ore (gross weight)	28,626	30,664	23,141
Canada .....	...	3,065	...
Peru .....	...	3,651	500
Belgium	1,015	870	...
Germany (W.)	1,137	...	260
Greece	503	256	...
Italy	1,885	631	5,224
Norway .....	...	...	463
Spain	4,450	5,302	3,550
Yugoslavia	5,791	2,936	1,896
Algeria	6,407	6,039	8,828
Fr. Morocco	2,163	7,191	...
Tunisia	1,775	723	...
Belg. Congo	3,500	...	1,500
Bolivia .....	...	...	920
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	756	2,178	1,706
Belgium	706	1,986	1,447
Germany (W.) .....	...	...	100
Italy	50	150	90
Algeria .....	...	...	69
Rhodesia .....	...	42	...

U. K. Copper Exports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
(Gross Weight)			
Copper unwrought, ingots, blocks, slabs, bars, etc.	942	184	317
Plates, sheets, rods, etc.	2,006	1,975	1,530
Wire (including uninsulated electric wire) ..	2,816	1,326	448
Tubes	725	491	697
Other copper, worked (incl. pipe fittings) ..	63	39	96
Total	6,552	4,015	3,088

French Copper Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1955		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Crude copper for refining (blister, black and cement)	1,130	...	404
Belg. Congo	812	...	80
U. of So. Africa	318	...	324
Refined	11,221	9,897	10,929
United States	1,747	3,103	3,953
Canada	395	50	1,052
Peru .....	...	14	2
Belgium	5,081	3,470	2,790
Germany (W.)	203	302	10
Sweden	3	5	...
U. Kingdom	37	11	21
Belg. Congo	2,202	2,128	2,642
U. of S. Africa .....	...	203	...
Rhodesia-Nyassaland	254	611	305
Japan	1,299	...	59
Other countries .....	...	...	†95

Total Imports:
Crude & refined 12,351 9,897 11,333

† From Turkey.

French Metal Exports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1955		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Lead			
Ore (gross weight)	27	23	5
Pig lead:			
Argentiferous ..	...	...	25
Non-argentiferous	368	489	29
Antimonial lead ..	22	17	72
Zinc			
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	85	35	38

Nonferrous Castings

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS, BY TYPE OF METAL

(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Alu- minum	Copper	Mag- nesium	Zinc	Lead Die
1949 Total	304,409	724,053	9,364	377,779	9,101
1950 Total	543,082	1,056,973	15,224	579,332	20,977
1951 Total	515,131	1,197,443	30,825	487,996	25,936
1952 Total	518,979	1,009,910	34,857	408,353	20,941
1953					
December	51,579	77,675	2,691	38,661	1,231
Total	658,022	990,496	34,517	521,253	20,444
1954					
January	51,446	71,437	2,451	40,396	1,514
February	51,213	68,849	2,194	37,660	1,303
March	56,184	76,480	2,407	42,991	1,335
April	53,006	72,900	2,068	38,968	1,559
May	47,663	67,859	1,738	36,793	1,529
June	48,061	70,777	2,034	40,708	1,712
July	39,636	56,380	1,924	28,306	1,391
August	42,429	68,891	2,157	34,639	1,726
September	46,249	68,267	2,059	36,594	1,625
October	53,901	70,276	2,092	39,072	1,784
November	55,224	70,020	2,161	48,437	1,355
December	62,752	72,421	2,287	50,177	1,563
Total	607,764	834,557	25,572	474,741	18,396
1955					
January	64,414	72,233	2,305	58,586	1,734
February	66,869	75,253	2,160	58,585	1,571
March	78,958	92,149	2,572	71,811	1,537

*Computed on new basis as of October, 1952.

Copper Castings Shipments

BY TYPE OF CASTING

(Bureau of Census)

(Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent	Mold	Die	All Other
1949 Total	724,053	654,444	37,311	8,817	23,481	30,816
1950 Total	1,015,679	918,883	52,756	13,224	39,607	30,816
1951 Total	1,197,443	1,075,437	69,883	12,516	26,924	30,816
1952 Total	1,009,910	910,862	63,865	8,259	2,854	30,734
1953						
December	77,675	68,821	5,082	818	2,854	30,734
Total	990,496	888,369	61,316	10,077	2,854	30,734
1954						
January	71,437	63,034	4,618	816	2,969	2,435
February	68,849	60,913	4,743	758	2,530	2,373
March	76,480	67,952	5,123	875	2,317	2,426
April	72,900	65,418	4,732	377	1,844	1,496
May	67,859	61,469	3,755	318	1,930	2,281
June	70,777	64,328	3,567	456	2,359	2,434
July	56,380	51,070	3,073	393	2,609	
August	68,891	63,389	3,547	429		
September	68,267	62,152	3,637	548		
October	70,276	63,855	3,619	521		
November	70,020	63,065	4,089	507		
December	72,421	65,159	4,346	482		
Total	834,557	751,804	48,849	6,480	27,394	
1955						
January	72,233	64,540	4,678	591	2,424	
February	75,253	67,768	4,598	641	2,246	
March	92,149	83,149	5,649	742	2,609	

*Computed on new basis as of October, 1952.

Nickel Averages

Electro, cathode sheets, 99.00%,
f.o.b. refinery, duty included
(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	56.50	58.62	60.00	64.50
Feb.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
Mar.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
Apr.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
May	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
June	56.50	60.00	60.00	....
July	56.50	60.00	60.00	....
Aug.	56.50	60.00	60.00	....
Sept.	56.50	60.00	60.00	....
Oct.	56.50	60.00	60.00	....
Nov.	56.50	60.00	60.98	....
Dec.	56.50	60.00	64.50	....
Av.	56.50	59.885	60.46	....

Platinum Averages

N. Y. MONTHLY QUOTATIONS
(Dollars per Troy Ounce)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	91.50	91.50	91.40	81.00
Feb.	91.50	91.50	91.00	78.16
Mar.	91.50	91.50	87.88	78.00
Apr.	91.50	91.50	85.50	77.94
May	91.50	91.50	85.50	77.50
June	91.50	92.81	85.50	....
July	91.50	94.00	85.50	....
Aug.	91.50	94.00	85.50	....
Sept.	91.50	92.50	85.50	....
Oct.	91.50	92.50	83.62	....
Nov.	91.50	92.50	81.07	....
Dec.	91.50	92.15	80.64	....
Av.	91.50	92.496	85.72	....

Prompt Tin Prices

(Straits, Open Market, N. Y.)

Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	109.727†	121.50	84.84	87.628
Feb.	121.50†	121.50	85.04	90.75
Mar.	121.50†	121.415	91.24	91.065
Apr.	121.50†	101.07	96.238	91.41
May	121.50†	97.387	93.51	91.38
June	121.50†	92.933	94.24	....
July	121.50†	81.826	96.55	....
Aug.	121.50†	80.69	93.381	....
Sept.	121.375	82.275	93.536	....
Oct.	121.228	80.897	93.00	....
Nov.	121.25	83.26	91.099	....
Dec.	121.465	84.693	88.571	....
Av.	(A)	95.787	91.77	....

†RFC Prompt Grade A from March 18, 1951.
(A) RFC 1952 average price, 120.519c.
Average Open Market Price, last four months
of 1952, 121.344c.

Monthly Tin Production at Longhorn Smelter

(From Concentrates)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	1,802	4,000	2,700	2,402
Feb.	1,800	3,400	3,008	2,505
Mar.	1,800	3,850	3,559	2,353
Apr.	1,800	3,750	3,006	2,103
May	1,800	3,100	2,054	1,604
June	NIL	3,000	1,205	....
July	NIL	3,000	NIL	....
Aug.	NIL	2,600	2,002	....
Sept.	2,450	2,700	2,404	....
Oct.	3,364	2,751	2,404	....
Nov.	4,020	2,750	2,404	....
Dec.	3,705	2,750	2,404	....
Total	22,541	37,651	27,150	....

Quicksilver Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages
Virgin, Dollars per 76-lb. Flask

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	209.19	214.88	189.60	324.68
Feb.	201.74	207.37	190.00	324.68
Mar.	207.74	199.92	201.63	322.61
Apr.	205.08	197.90	221.36	318.14
May	200.81	196.50	251.20	306.62
June	196.38	193.42	273.46	....
July	192.154	192.21	287.40	....
Aug.	188.115	190.42	290.71	....
Sept.	170.76	187.04	314.08	....
Oct.	194.00	184.62	329.50	....
Nov.	202.64	186.00	321.17	....
Dec.	215.30	188.38	319.96	....
Av.	200.50	194.89	265.84	....

METALS, JUNE, 1955

Primary Aluminum Output, Shipments and Stocks

(U. S. Department of Interior)

	Stocks beginning of month short tons	Production short tons	Short tons	Sold or Used Value f. o. b. plant	Stocks end of month short tons
1954					
February	42,735	110,483	94,724	\$38,110,318	58,494
March	58,494	122,339	117,587	47,220,513	63,246
April	63,246	120,434	120,786	48,598,623	62,894
May	62,894	125,138	115,838	46,534,504	72,194
June	72,194	120,758	124,914	50,460,097	68,038
July	68,038	126,161	118,578	47,659,340	75,621
August	75,621	125,296	130,668	52,658,509	70,249
September	70,249	120,332	141,709	58,299,854	48,872
October	48,872	125,089	138,221	56,768,464	35,740
November	35,740	121,252	128,875	53,113,532	27,529
December	27,529	127,035	133,420	55,035,578	21,144
1955					
January	21,144	128,203	129,306	\$53,466,480	20,041
February	20,041	116,236	121,819	51,144,168	14,458
March	14,458	130,272	132,760	57,270,040	11,970
April	11,970	126,394	124,415	51,646,568	13,949

Aluminum Wrought Products

PRODUCERS' MONTHLY NET SHIPMENTS

(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Plate, Sheet, & Strip	Rolled Structural Shapes, Rod, Bar & Wire	Extruded Shapes, Tube Blooms & Tubing	Powder, Flake, & Paste
1949 Total	1,158,146	790,025	203,650	149,995	14,476
1950 Total	1,713,449	1,163,135	269,780	258,075	22,459
1951 Total	1,756,244	1,073,367	345,163	312,944	24,770
1952 Total	1,924,750	1,085,699	443,546	347,542	47,963
1953 Total	2,286,865	1,368,165	422,946	451,922	44,732
1954					
January	153,920	84,293	31,600	34,576	3,451
February	145,335	80,505	29,577	31,583	3,664
March	170,010	92,955	32,698	38,928	5,429
April	174,176	96,893	33,637	39,246	4,420
May	168,678	94,886	21,197	40,981	3,514
June	184,205	102,026	31,299	46,146	4,734
July	169,917	94,656	28,732	42,686	3,843
August	184,767	104,580	33,797	44,020	3,684
September	179,664	101,075	30,904	48,978	3,684
October	180,359	100,787	26,954	48,878	3,731
November	181,822	103,778	26,465	48,483	3,096
December	195,595	108,656	30,369	53,565	3,005
Total	2,088,439	1,165,090	357,229	518,070	46,255
1955					
January	206,175	114,040	28,193	54,588	3,465
February	205,198	112,033	26,559	61,920	4,716
March	234,730	128,432	31,051	71,981	3,266
April	227,939	123,293	29,835	72,017	2,794

Aluminum Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

BY TYPE OF CASTING

(Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent Mold	Die	All Other
1950 Total	543,082	184,782	181,366	167,201	9,733
1951 Total	515,131	193,378	160,011	151,465	10,277
1952 Total	518,979	194,616	146,883	169,732	7,748
1953					
December	51,579	15,265	16,907	18,963	436
Total	658,022	214,553	200,025	239,330	4,114
1954					
January	51,446	14,698	16,615	19,709	424
February	51,213	14,696	17,281	18,754	482
March	56,184	14,468	19,576	21,645	495
April	53,006	14,073	18,091	20,366	476
May	47,663	12,461	16,312	18,368	522
June	48,061	12,442	17,105	17,886	628
July	39,636	11,299	13,749	14,004	584
August	42,429	11,252	15,335	15,213	629
September	46,249	10,717	16,641	18,223	663
October	53,901	12,765	19,238	21,245	653
November	55,224	12,934	20,396	21,296	598
December	64,054	13,753	23,629	26,017	646
1955					
January	64,414	13,358	23,679	26,819	558
February	66,869	13,579	24,319	28,234	737
March	79,958	16,019	29,029	33,229	682

*Computed on new basis as of October, 1952.

METALS, JUNE, 1955

Virgin Aluminum

Virgin 99% Delivered
Monthly Average Prices

(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19.00	20.173	21.50	22.90
Feb.	19.00	20.50	21.50	23.20
Mar.	19.00	20.50	21.50	23.20
Apr.	19.00	20.50	21.50	23.20
May	19.00	20.50	21.50	23.20
June	19.00	20.50	21.50	....
July	19.00	20.962	21.50	....
Aug.	19.846	21.50	22.12	....
Sept.	20.00	21.50	22.20	....
Oct.	20.00	21.50	22.20	....
Nov.	20.00	21.50	22.20	....
Dec.	20.00	21.50	22.20	....
Av.	19.404	20.928	21.785	....

Magnesium Wrought Products Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

(Thousands of Pounds)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan. ..	1,635	1,313	972	1,776
Feb. ..	1,748	1,601	1,136	1,648
Mar. ..	1,712	1,601	1,136	1,947
Apr. ..	1,745	1,708	892	1,756
May ..	1,804	1,699	1,129	....
June ..	1,428	1,192	1,312	....
July ..	1,390	1,589	1,032	....
Aug. ..	1,438	1,433	1,111	....
Sept. ..	1,305	1,254	1,183	....
Oct. ..	1,408	1,409	1,002	....
Nov. ..	1,178	1,314	1,243	....
Dec. ..	1,440	919	1,673	....
Total	18,249	16,885	13,743	....

Cadmium Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages
Cents per lb. in ton lots

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	255.00	193.00	200.00	170.00
Feb.	255.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Mar.	255.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Apr.	255.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
May	237.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
June	225.00	200.00	170.00	....
July	225.00	200.00	170.00	....
Aug.	200.00	200.00	170.00	....
Sept.	200.00	200.00	170.00	....
Oct.	200.00	200.00	170.00	....
Nov.	200.00	200.00	170.00	....
Dec.	179.81	200.00	170.00	....
Av.	223.90	199.44	172.50	....

Steel Ingot Production

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

Period	Estimated Production —		All Companies		Calculated	
	OPEN HEARTH	Per cent	BESSEMER	Per cent	ELECTRIC	Per cent
	Net tons of capacity		Net tons of capacity		Net tons of capacity	
1951 Total	93,146,625	102.5	4,890,946	87.0	7,096,982	93.9
1952 Total	82,846,439	87.2	3,528,677	65.5	6,797,923	82.6
1953						
December	7,321,947	84.1	269,813	68.6	354,588	40.9
Total	100,478,823	97.9	3,855,705	83.2	7,280,191	71.1
1954						
February	6,523,213	77.9	174,523	47.4	385,771	48.1
March	6,649,667	71.7	207,726	51.1	432,207	48.3
April	6,365,326	70.9	162,657	41.3	442,954	51.5
May	6,817,951	73.6	198,063	48.7	456,724	51.4
June	6,702,006	74.7	209,666	52.7	453,962	52.8
July	6,040,120	65.3	205,313	50.6	382,164	43.1
August	6,021,496	65.0	217,837	53.6	427,574	48.2
September	6,140,266	68.6	214,065	54.5	453,152	52.8
October	6,973,568	75.2	237,754	58.5	490,221	55.2
November	7,307,151	81.4	231,191	58.7	551,085	64.1
December	7,530,204	81.4	231,196	57.0	525,743	59.4
Total	80,327,494	73.6	2,548,104	53.2	5,436,054	52.0
1955						
January	8,054,345	86.0	199,229	49.0	584,162	63.6
February	7,734,884	91.5	197,091	53.7	564,959	68.1
March	9,060,026	96.7	255,493	62.8	666,235	72.6
April	8,858,549	97.7	275,069	69.8	681,477	76.6
May	9,312,000	99.4	305,000	75.0	714,000	77.8
Total	103,331,000	96.6	2,332,000			

Steel Ingot Operations

(Percentage of Capacity as Reported by American Iron & Steel Institute)

Week	Beginning	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan. 3...	102.1	98.2	75.4	81.2	
Jan. 10...	98.7	99.3	74.3	83.2	
Jan. 17...	99.4	99.7	74.1	83.2	
Jan. 24...	100.1	99.4	75.6	85.0	
Jan. 31...	100.6	97.7	74.4	85.4	
Feb. 7...	100.1	99.7	74.4	86.8	
Feb. 14...	100.6	99.1	74.6	89.1	
Feb. 21...	100.9	99.4	73.6	90.8	
Feb. 28...	101.3	100.3	70.7	91.9	
Mar. 7...	101.8	101.3	69.3	92.9	
Mar. 14...	102.4	101.5	67.6	94.2	
Mar. 21...	102.6	103.1	68.1	93.7	
Mar. 28...	102.1	97.1	69.1	94.4	
Apr. 4...	62.3	98.9	68.0	95.3	
Apr. 11...	97.0	98.3	68.0	94.6	
Apr. 18...	100.4	101.0	68.6	94.6	
Apr. 25...	52.1	100.3	63.7	95.6	
May 2...	83.0	100.2	69.4	96.6	
May 9...	100.3	100.3	70.9	97.2	
May 16...	101.3	99.8	71.8	96.9	
May 23...	102.3	100.3	71.2	96.4	
May 30...	38.7	99.6	70.2	95.8	
June 6...	12.5	97.9	73.2		
June 13...	11.8	96.8	72.3		
June 20...	12.3	96.8	72.1		
June 27...	13.3	91.8	65.8		
July 4...	14.2	92.8	60.0		
July 11...	15.1	94.7	64.3		
July 18...	15.3	94.4	65.3		
July 25...	42.9	92.6	64.2		
Aug. 1...	89.9	94.0	64.0		
Aug. 8...	93.3	95.2	64.0		
Aug. 15...	97.1	95.9	61.8		
Aug. 22...	98.7	93.4	63.5		
Aug. 29...	98.9	90.5	64.0		
Sept. 5...	100.8	89.2	63.0		
Sept. 12...	102.1	91.4	66.3		
Sept. 19...	104.0	95.1	68.7		
Sept. 26...	105.7	95.3	70.4		
Oct. 3...	106.6	95.2	71.0		
Oct. 10...	105.8	96.3	72.8		
Oct. 17...	106.9	95.0	73.6		
Oct. 24...	107.3	94.6	74.5		
Oct. 31...	105.9	93.0	76.4		
Nov. 7...	106.4	92.3	77.2		
Nov. 14...	106.5	90.7	79.3		
Nov. 21...	106.1	86.8	80.3		
Nov. 28...	105.0	87.5	81.4		
Dec. 5...	106.3	86.7	82.5		
Dec. 12...	107.7	84.3	81.5		
Dec. 19...	102.7	64.1	72.4		
Dec. 26...	107.2	75.7	77.6		

Blast Furnace Output

American Iron and Steel Institute)

Period	net tons		Total Capacity	%
	Pig Iron	Ferro-manganese & Spiegel		
1946				
Ttl. Yr.	44,854,801	528,729	45,378,530	67.4
1947				
Ttl. Yr.	58,507,169	702,541	59,209,730	90.1
1948				
Ttl. Yr.	60,135,941	712,899	60,848,840	90.2
1949				
Ttl. Yr.	53,613,779	592,564	54,206,343	76.9
1950				
Ttl. Yr.	64,810,272	673,896	65,484,168	91.5
1951				
Ttl. Yr.	70,487,380	745,381	71,232,761	98.3
1952				
Ttl. Yr.	61,528,665	629,926	62,158,591	84.2
1953				
Jan. ...	6,611,040	66,321	6,677,361	90.0
Apr. ...	6,171,939	58,702	6,230,641	92.4
May ...	6,519,082	65,093	6,584,175	97.7
June ...	6,297,569	74,972	6,372,541	97.6
July ...	6,486,345	80,142	6,566,487	96.8
Aug. ...	6,391,749	79,805	6,471,554	96.0
Sept. ...	6,182,330	69,689	6,252,019	96.2
Oct. ...	6,419,752	77,958	6,497,710	96.3
Nov. ...	6,599,704	62,896	6,662,600	92.8
Dec. ...	6,712,938	65,902	6,778,840	85.9
Total	74,987,721	865,038	75,852,759	95.5
1954				
Jan. ...	5,515,689	63,824	5,579,513	80.1
Feb. ...	4,764,613	45,941	4,810,554	74.5
Mar. ...	4,907,147	52,156	4,959,303	71.2
Apr. ...	4,449,289	53,277	4,502,566	66.7
May ...	4,572,252	52,187	4,624,439	66.4
June ...	4,683,629	40,521	4,724,150	70.0
July ...	4,590,076	36,108	4,626,184	66.6
Aug. ...	4,529,291	37,744	4,567,035	71.0
Sept. ...	4,417,858	43,954	4,461,812	66.3
Oct. ...	4,337,436	46,244	4,383,680	71.5
Nov. ...	5,204,446	52,454	5,256,900	77.9
Dec. ...	5,526,720	59,793	5,586,513	80.4
Total	58,119,382	568,735	58,688,117	71.6
1955				
Jan. ...	5,729,404	55,249	5,784,653	81.1
Feb. ...	5,394,585	48,182	5,442,767	84.5
Mar. ...	6,406,902	57,049	6,463,951	90.6
Apr. ...	6,329,927	54,712	6,384,639	92.4
May ...	6,753,236	51,699	6,804,935	95.4

Steel Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

Period	(Short Tons)		For Own Use
	Total	For Sale	
1948	1,760,032	1,335,295	424,737
1949	1,250,460	865,297	385,163
1950	1,461,667	929,192	532,475
1951	2,101,604	1,507,413	594,191
1952	1,925,116	1,476,352	448,764
1953			
Mar. ...	182,181	141,873	40,308
Apr. ...	179,615	140,051	39,564
May ...	165,649	126,380	39,269
June ...	164,665	125,984	38,681
July ...	139,577	105,687	33,890
Aug. ...	141,340	107,941	33,399
Sept. ...	135,303	102,880	32,423
Oct. ...	140,702	106,788	33,914
Nov. ...	114,088	84,945	29,143
Dec. ...	123,281	91,017	32,264
Total	1,829,277	1,290,016	439,261
1954			
Jan. ...	122,758	93,577	29,181
Feb. ...	116,520	88,699	27,821
Mar. ...	122,310	92,271	30,039
Apr. ...	105,788	78,754	27,034
May ...	94,610	70,596	24,014
June ...	100,022	72,881	27,141
July ...	75,848	53,207	22,641
Aug. ...	89,590	66,792	22,798
Sept. ...	88,359	64,722	23,637
Oct. ...	87,085	64,004	23,081
Nov. ...	87,659	64,812	22,847
Dec. ...	93,547	69,843	23,704
Total	1,184,096	880,158	303,938
1955			
Jan. ...	98,238	75,044	23,194
Feb. ...	106,430	80,729	25,701
Mar. ...	127,460	98,926	28,534

GALVANIZED SHEET SHIPMENTS

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

Period	(Net Tons)			
	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan. ...	165,196	201,472	169,086	211,101
Feb. ...	152,761	183,503	167,433	199,408
Mar. ...	177,674	204,995	180,198	238,449
Apr. ...	170,583	196,656	203,312	239,001
May ...	182,978	189,765	201,671	
June ...	53,947	184,862	200,456	
July ...	56,254	185,896	214,349	
Aug. ...	177,661	187,741	207,113	
Sept. ...	201,318	194,257	209,765	
Oct. ...	219,883	208,705	209,498	
Nov. ...	194,712	177,391	195,190	
Dec. ...	208,191	175,375	205,561	
Total	1,961,158	2,290,868	2,362,632	

SHIPMENTS OF TIN-TERNE PLATE

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

Period	Hot Dipped		Electrolytic	
	1954	1955	1954	1955
Jan. ...	93,776	82,874	317,587	385,682
Feb. ...	95,386	88,189	297,169	344,467
Mar. ...	120,471	94,434	354,233	419,574
Apr. ...	103,910	89,492	340,838	441,194
May ...	145,783		461,026	
June ...	187,508		502,466	
July ...	79,096		162,771	
Aug. ...	113,747		227,853	
Sept. ...	161,007		418,874	
Oct. ...	74,397		198,638	
Nov. ...	63,034		198,420	
Dec. ...	68,981		200,592	
Total	1,307,096		3,680,467	

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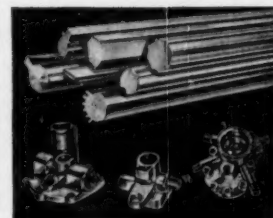
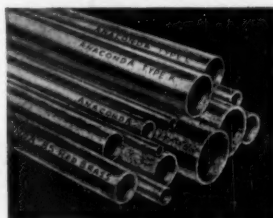
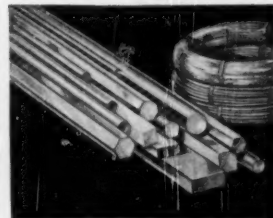
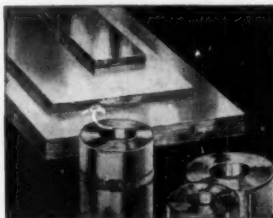
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